

FOR THE YEAR 1952





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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Chairman of Public Health Committee : Councillor Ivor Williams.

OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. D. J. Davies, M.B.E., M.D., B.Sc.,
B.S., D.P.H.
(part year to 30th. April 1952).

Dr. D. H. J. Williams, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(part year from 1st. October 1952)

Chief Sanitary Inspector : G. A. Morgan, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors : 1. L. J. Carter, C.S.I.B., C.R.S.I.
2. S. Taylor, C.S.I.B., C.R.S.I.
3. I. G. Heycock, C.S.I.B., C.R.S.I.
4. G. A. Mahoney, C.S.I.B., C.R.S.I.

Clerical : Miss Daphne Brown.
Miss Margaret Lloyd - To September
1952.
Miss Betty Lewis - From November
1952.

Drain Tester & Disinfector : W. George.

Rodent Operative : E. Dummer.

BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Port Talbot.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen/

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1952. The Report is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health as contained in Circular 2/53 (Wales).

From the 30th. April, when Dr. D. J. Davies, your previous Medical Officer of Health resigned to take up another appointment elsewhere, until the 1st. October, when I commenced duties under your Authority you were without the Services of a Medical Officer of Health. During this period Dr. H. R. Stubbins, Medical Officer of Health of the Neath Borough and Rural District held himself available in an advisory capacity in matters of a purely medical nature. The Technical and Lay Staff of the Department were thus subject to added responsibility and I would like to express my appreciation to all concerned for the manner in which the Public Health Services were maintained during this period.

Under Ministerial Regulation it becomes the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to ascertain the sanitary circumstances obtaining within the area he serves and during the three terminal months of the period under review it has been my privilege so to do.

A geographical description of the area is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the area consists of a moderately narrow coastal seaboard backed by precipitous hills rising to some nine hundred feet through which the Afan and Ffrwdwyllt have carved their valleys. To the north west lies Baglan and to the south east the rural and more agricultural side of the Borough opens out towards the Vale of Glamorgan.

With the opening of the vast Abbey Works, described in the 1951 Report by my predecessor, the industrial nature of the area has been greatly augmented, by far the larger proportion of the male population being connected in some way or other with industry.

Such industrial development has unfortunately led to an increase in the smoke and dust nuisance particularly in those areas adjacent to their source. Your officers have secured the sympathetic co-operation of the officers of the Steel Company of Wales and much has already been done to reduce the nuisance. It is felt that careful control at the coke ovens, the finding and implementation of remedies to the coke quenching process may relieve much distress in the immediate residential vicinity. A detailed examination of this subject is made in Mr. G. A. Morgan's section of this report.

Coupled with the industrial development the rapid and satisfactory progress in your Housing programme deserves mention. Concentrated on two sites, one at Sandfields and one in Baglan with ancillary development in Cwmavon, 575 permanent houses were completed during the period under review. Further consideration of this subject may be found under the appropriate heading of the Report.

Modern houses demand modern sanitary installations and it can not be denied that this calls for a more plentiful supply of water than exists at present. The new bore hole now completed has provided an extra source of supply but as your development programme continues, further serious thought and action will be required to meet the needs of your population and industry. An efficiently filtered and chlorinated supply alone can be considered satisfactory.

Disposal of waste via the sewers causes concern particularly the Joint Outfall, which is in a serious condition. It is however pleasing to note that at the time of preparation of this report the plans for its reconstruction are in an advanced stage and it is hoped that the appropriate remedial action will in the very near future be initiated.

Other forms of refuse are disposed of by your Engineer and Surveyor's fleet of scavenging vehicles, the main disposal point being at the Baglan Tip. The raising of the surface and reclamation of land effected by the form of tipping employed at this site is commendable but sight must not be lost of the real danger to health particularly of the adjacent residents if adequate coverage and protection from fly, rats and other nuisances are not at all times maintained.

Whilst no case of food poisoning was notified during the year your officers were much concerned with nine cases of Paratyphoid B notified to the Department. A detailed survey on this may be found in another section of the Report.

During the year under review under the guidance of Mr. G. A. Morgan, your Sanitary Inspectors continued the supervision of Food Premises and observation of the Model Clean Food Bye-laws has become more general. High standards of hygiene have been attained in the majority of shops, particular stress having been laid during the year on adequate coverage and protection of foodstuffs including wet fish.

The general health of the population has been better during 1952 and the Influenza visitation that marked the opening months of 1951 with its high incidence of sickness and loss of man hours to industry and production was not repeated this year. Little changes in the notification of infectious diseases have occurred though a slight increase in the numbers of Tuberculosis notifications must be noted. I have been distressed at the concern expressed amongst tuberculous sufferers at the lack of chest clinic facilities in the Borough. Whilst every courtesy and expert treatment are extended to your residents at the Neath and Bridgend Chest Clinics, this difficulty will not be ameliorated until the proposed Chest Clinic in the Out-Patients' wing at the Local Hospital becomes available. Post war steel shortage has delayed this important development. Now however this problem has been overcome and it is hoped that considerably improved facilities will in the not too distant future be available to your residents. In concluding the introductory remarks to this Annual Report I would like to express my appreciation to you, Mr. Mayor and all members of the Council, to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to my fellow officers for the sincere and helpful co-operation given me since taking up my duties with the Authority.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. J. WILLIAMS.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The gearing up and increasing activity of the vast Abbey Works has had its repercussions throughout the Borough during the year under review. The old yealdeth place to the new but in this process much re-orientation has taken place.

Again the figures for unemployment kindly supplied by the Manager of the Port Talbot Employment Exchange shows a low incidence at the end of December.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
December 1948	188	276
December 1949	168	162
December 1950	77	151
December 1951	61	50
December 1952	76	61

Of 799 men and 54 women on the Disabled Persons Register at the end of the year, only 28 men and 1 woman were wholly unemployed at the end of the year, 95 men and 2 women having been suitably placed in employment during the year. Of course, sustained and continuous employment is often difficult and has to be considered in relation to the actual disability. It can not be denied however that to be able to earn - even a limited amount, does much for the independence and mental well-being of the handicapped.

During 1952, as can be seen from the following table, the rainfall continued moderately high. Whilst the absence of continuous fine weather during summer months could be deplored by holidaymakers, the water supply to the borough - considered at greater length in another section of this report was satisfactorily maintained, though certain economics were subject to active consideration by your officers.

1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.
44.4	49.3	53.5	39.5	48.8	29.9	47.6	41.5	39.2	38

The borough area, inclusive of foreshore is estimated to be 25,648 acres.

The assessable value for the year ending 31st. March, 1952 was:-

- (i) For general rate purposes : £229141.0s.0d.
- (ii) Product of Penny Rate : £838.18s.11.

Of particular interest to members of the Corporation and to illustrate the magnitude and extent of the recent development in the Borough, I have grateful pleasure in appending under this heading certain information kindly supplied by Mr. D. J. Young, Secretary and Comptroller of the Steel Company of Wales, Ltd., Port Talbot.

- "1. There are at present 8,928 employees in the Works and 1,083 on Head Office books.
2. 3% of our employees on the Works are registered disabled. The figure is 3.22% if Head Office employees are included.
3. There are at present 19 mess rooms which are serviced from 5 kitchens. Broadly speaking and avoiding certain

detailed variations, meals are served in the main canteens adjacent to all the larger units in the Plant on all three shifts: a hot breakfast for the 6.0 a.m. to 2.0 p.m. shift, a cold meat meal or a fish and chip meal for men on the 2.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m. shift and a cold meat meal for the men on the 10.0 p.m. to 6.0 a.m. shift. For men on day shifts a full course hot lunch is provided. In addition to this sandwiches, pastries and beverages are available at all meal breaks. Three mobile canteens serve the more remote units in the Plant as required. There are, of course, the normal tea, coffee and cake services for offices.

4. There are five Ambulance Rooms which are manned by qualified staff throughout the 24 hours each day, and which are backed up by an Ambulance Service and by arrangements for a Medical Officer to be regularly on call. A Works Doctor visits the Medical Centre each day and all new employees are medically examined.

Welfare facilities at Abbey are based upon six strategically located Amenity Blocks which cater for the mens clocking, washing and clothing accommodation, messing and similar needs. Plans have been formulated for the construction of additional Blocks to cope with planned extension of the Plant, and a new Staff Canteen and central kitchen is well under way. The same basic system prevails at Margam where again additional Amenity Blocks, a new Staff Canteen and a central kitchen are planned. Port Talbot has lagged behind Margam and Abbey in these respects as a result of the closure of the Bar Mill and the subsequent decrease in manning, but arrangements are in the planning stage for providing Port Talbot with the same facilities as are enjoyed at Abbey and Margam.

Welfare Officers are specifically appointed to keep under review the provision of minor amenities and the standard of working conditions throughout the Plant. They are also closely connected with the Accident Prevention Organisation. There are Accident Prevention Committees on which members of the Management and employees sit together, and a Central Accident Prevention Committee deals with general questions remitted to it by the Departmental Committees and with the broader aspects of accident prevention policy.

The Company has a well equipped Sports Ground with facilities for all the usual games and for a number of minor recreational activities."

In the scholastic sphere, the following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. R. J. Williams, the Divisional Executive Officer of the Glamorgan County Council.

(i)	Total number of pupils on 1st. January 1952 ~	- 6580
(ii)	Total number of pupils on 31st. October, 1952 ~	- 6749
(iii)	Total average of pupils receiving meals in School	- 1697
(iv)	Total average number of pupils receiving milk in School	- 5153

Miss Beti Jones, Glamorgan County Council Children's Officer has kindly submitted the following details.

(i)	Number of Children admitted to Children's Homes during the year 1952	... .. 6
(ii)	Number of Children admitted to Approved Schools during 1952	... .. 9

One child was taken into care under the Boarding-Out Regulations and the six children admitted into the Homes were returned to their parents after a short stay.

The Clerk of the Borough Justices, Mr. P.H.R. Thomas, LL.B., has supplied the information that 187 children between the ages of eight and seventeen years had appeared before the Juvenile Court during the period under review.

The Director of the Glamorgan Welfare Services, Mr. I.H. Bargh, D.P.A., in his evaluation of life at the other end of the scale states that four men and one woman were admitted to Part III Accommodation during 1952.

These figures add up to the human values within the Borough during the year and I feel require consideration in the evaluation and assessment of the Public Health and wellbeing. They are the yard-stick by which these factors can be measured.

To these must be added the following

Vital Statistics.

1. POPULATION.

The population of the Borough was estimated by the Registrar General to be 44,190 at the mid-year 1952 as compared with 43,970 for the previous year and 44,050 in 1950.

2. BIRTHS.

There were 826 live births, 424 males and 402 females, during the year. 20 still-births were recorded. 24 live births were illegitimate.

The birth rate was 18.69 per thousand population. The high post war rate has not been maintained.

The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the borough	:	255
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Neath General Hospital	:	477
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Bridgend General Hospital and other hospitals (excluding Neath)	:	94

69% of all live births occurred at hospital.

In recent years, the local demand for hospital confinements has been heavy. This has been due to many causes especially housing difficulties. An adequate home midwifery service has been maintained in the borough.

3. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during 1952 was 423, comprising 246 males and 177 females. The death rates per thousand of the population in recent years were as follows:-

1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.
9.57	12.39	11.7	11.3	10.5	12.5	11.9	12.0	11.9

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1952 was 11.3.

The main causes of death in the borough continued to be diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, tuberculosis and bronchitis. With our present knowledge, many of the deaths due to the former two causes cannot be prevented and they are responsible for most of the deaths in the older age groups.

4. INFANT MORTALITY.

24 infants, under one year of age, died during the year. An analysis of the causes of death is contained in Table 3 at the end of the report. The infant mortality rate - number of deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births - was 29.06. The figure for the whole of England and Wales was 27.6.

It is pleasing to note the improvement as compared with the rates for previous years as is shown by the following record of the infant mortality rates in the borough since 1943.

1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.
29.06	30.6	33.8	54.8	35.	4.	43.	63.	43.	59.

5. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1952, there was only one death due to pregnancy and childbirth. The cause of death was infection following an abortion. (Death occurred in Neath General Hospital, cause:- Cortical necrosis of the kidneys following severe haemorrhage due to abortion).

The detailed statistical tables, required by the Welsh Board of Health, are given at the end of the report. In this section, a general explanatory review of the main statistics is given.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE DISTRICT.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The City and County Laboratory, Cardiff, carries out necessary bacteriological and chemical analyses for your authority. Milk, water, ice-cream and other foods examined are detailed in the appropriate sections of this Report.

(b) Hospitals.

Two Hospitals, both governed by the Mid-Glamorgan Management Committee of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, one general and one Isolation, dealing mainly with Infectious fever cases occur in the borough.

Maternity cases are treated at the Maternity wing of the Neath General Hospital, some thirty five beds per month being allocated to the Divisional Medical Officer for the borough area for the hospital confinement of borough maternity cases; we also have the use of 10 beds at Bridgend Hospital.

The Chest Clinic for the area is at present situated at Neath. This causes a certain inconvenience and makes examinations of contacts difficult. Plans for an excellent Chest Clinic to serve your area are incorporated in those for the new Out-Patients' Wing at the Port Talbot General Hospital which at the time of preparation of this item has been commenced.

(c) Ambulance Service.

The Glamorgan County Ambulance Control Centre for this area is situated at Neath, a two car substation being situated at the Divisional Health Office in Park House and a one car substation in Bryn. The need for extension as the new Sandfields Housing Site is extended has already been stressed and it has been felt that with the vast development at Abbey that the day will come when a Control Centre may become necessary in Port Talbot.

(d) Domiciliary Nursing, Midwifery and Home Help Services.

These Glamorgan County Services are administered locally at the Divisional Health Office, Park House, Theodore Road, Port Talbot.

(e) Welfare Services.

The welfare services administered by the Glamorgan County Council whose director Mr. J.H. Bargh is located at the County Hall, Cardiff, has a local office at 8, Wind Street, Neath, and whose area clerk Mr. W.H. Powell is responsible for the administration of the service in the Borough of Port Talbot.

The work of this department covers the provision of Part III Hostel Accommodation, the care of property etc., of patients in hospitals who have no relatives able to do it and the visiting and welfare of blind and handicapped persons. There is no Part III Accommodation in the Borough, the nearest being at Porthcawl.

H O U S I N G.

1. Total number of houses completed during 1952 :

(a) Temporary	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Permanent	...	...	...	575

With State Assistance under Housing Act :

(i) By local authority	...	...	575
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

This is a creditable number of houses and provides a substantial number of new houses within the district for those who, as may be seen in the analysis of allocations below, have demonstrably showed the need for re-housing.

As the Sandfields site develops, so are many of the problems associated with drifting sand and high winds resolved. Stabilisation by coverage and seeding is proving effective. On this site we have also seen the construction and occupation of many non-traditional types of houses. On the whole these are proving satisfactory though excessive condensation leading to dampness has caused some concern in one or two of the non-traditional types. In one visited towards the end of the year all fixed wall ventilators were found to have been sealed off with pieces of newspaper whilst in another defective damp-proofing in one corner of the building proved to be the cause for grievance.

2. New houses let by the Corporation during 1952:

(a)	to tuberculous families	23
(b)	to families from condemned houses. ...	53
(c)	to families from squatters camps.. ...	20
(d)	to families from overcrowded houses ...	331
(e)	to key workers	148

Consideration has been given to families where notified tuberculosis has occurred. This year it can be seen that families from condemned houses have received more consideration than has previously been possible during the post war period. The majority of applicants rehoused again came from conditions of overcrowding.

Inadequate housing space, overcrowding and allied evils are detrimental to general health, and the sustained effort to provide proper housing accommodation is a considerable contribution to the cause of preventive medicine.

3. Number of Applicants for Council Houses on the waiting list:

December 31st. 1952	1340
December 31st. 1951	1732
December 31st. 1950	1940
December 31st. 1949	1500

Though little short of six hundred houses were let during the year, 1340 applications remained at the end of the year.

This, I believe, is partly a reflection of the times. New families are constantly being formed and there is an ever increasing desire for a separate home amongst those who in years gone by might have been glad through necessity and other factors, to stay with and share rental and other domestic finances with parents.

4. Inspection of Dwelling Houses, etc.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 640
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2242
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 0
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 0
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... 579
- (4) Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices: number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 293

(5) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices 0

(a) By owners 0

(b) By local authority in default of owners 0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 263

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 250

(b) By local authorities in default of owners 0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Acts, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of order

(a) Demolition Orders 45 } 47

(b) Clearance Orders 2 }

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined. The tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

(6) Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - OVERCROWDING

As has been recorded in previous reports only by conducting a further comprehensive survey along the lines of that carried out on the introduction of the Act can a true and accurate reflection of the overcrowding position be ascertained.

Two forms of overcrowding can and do occur. True statutory overcrowding where more than the permitted number occupy a dwelling and the relative overcrowding of families in apartment life. Here families of varying numbers find themselves crowded into one, two or more rooms, frequently in quite large houses, the rest of the accommodation being occupied by perhaps as few as one person.

Such overcrowding calls for relief and is reflected in the statistics relating to families rehoused by the Local Authority - a very high percentage of families in these conditions being relieved by the local authority.

WATER SUPPLIES.

It can not be denied that water is one of the world's most important substance. Without water life as we know it can not be sustained. Without water plants wither and die, animal life becomes extinct. Secondary only to its very need is the need for its purity and an ample sufficiency.

Over the centuries but particularly during this Twentieth Century the need for a pure, wholesome and (very important) adequate supply has become increasingly evident. This is coupled with an increasing population and within our immediate area an increasing demand from industry.

It therefore behoves us to look to our supplies which, as has been indicated in the introductory remarks of this report, are barely adequate to meet our rapidly expanding borough.

At this point I believe it should be stressed that chlorination without efficient filtration in an area such as ours, where complete sealing off of the gathering grounds and catchment areas cannot be effected, is not sufficient protection and whilst our samples have produced consistently good results, this fact must not be allowed to influence the determination to provide the Borough with efficient filtration plant to supplement the chlorination at present carried out.

214 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination of which 32 were unsatisfactory and of these 27 were taken from unchlorinated supplies. In all cases where unsatisfactory results were given your Borough Engineer and Surveyor was informed and repeated samples were found to be satisfactory.

Careful surveillance of the private water supply to the Port Talbot Docks and Dock Street was maintained during the year in close liaison with Dr. Meyrick, Swansea Port Medical Officer. No unsatisfactory reports on samples were received by your authority though there was some suspicion cast on certain samples submitted by Dr. Meyrick's Port Health Staff at the Swansea Laboratory.

It is gratifying to note that from figures submitted by the Borough Engineer at the end of the period under review only 65 houses in the Borough were supplied from the public water mains by means of stand pipes. 12,667 houses, with an estimated population approximately 45,000, were supplied direct from the public mains.

The average daily domestic supply of water per person during the year continued to be approximately 26 gallons.

HYGIENE OF FACTORIES.

Certain work under the Factories Act 1937 and Regulations issued under the Act is carried out by your officers. This year details of the work carried out by the Inspectorate is incorporated in Mr. Morgan the Chief Sanitary Inspector's section of the Report.

The statutory requirements are however included at this juncture.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Premises on <u>Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	Number of Written <u>Notices.</u>	Occupiers <u>Prosecuted.</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	249	376	9	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies.	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars.</u>	Number of cases in which defects were found.				<u>No. of Prosecutions.</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Insp.</u>	<u>By H.M. Insp.</u>	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	3	3	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	1	1	-	2	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	3	1	-	2	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	4	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	10	12	-	-	-
Total	22	22	-	11	-

3. There are no outworkers in this borough.

HYGIENE OF FOOD.

Cleanliness in the preparation and handling, presentation and display of all foodstuffs with underlined emphasis on certain products particularly meats and prepared foods liable to infection, was again the key note of the approach of your officers to this problem during the year under review.

It can not be denied that food poisoning can be and is a very real danger to health and production. Your authority through its officers is concerned with the health of the population and maintains systematic supervision of food handlers and those in the food trade. The executives in industry are concerned principally with production. Production is closely allied to the health and welfare of the workers. Thus in the interest of high production per man hour it behoves industry to guard the workers' health in its canteens and allied services and towards this end the services of your officers are readily available in a practical advisory nature.

1. A heavy responsibility is shouldered by the sanitary inspectorate in relation to health at the Abattoir. Below is appended in summarised form the work carried out by your inspectorate during 1952. Reference to the Chief Sanitary Inspector's section of this report will show the detailed work carried out at the Abattoir.

1. MEAT INSPECTION AT PORT TALBOT ABATTOIR DURING 1952.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
	<u>Cows.</u>				
Number killed	2171	409	3883	17728	1867
Number inspected	2171	409	3883	17728	1867
<u>Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)</u>					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned	2	15	16	41	3
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1403	302	258	8814	1005
iii) Percentage of all animals infected with disease other than tuberculosis	64.71	77.50	7.05	49.94	53.99

TUBERCULOSIS.

(i) Whole carcasses condemned	8	3	1	-	1
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	153	81	1	-	245
iii) Percentage of all animals found to have signs of tuberculosis	7.41	20.57	.051		13.17

My predecessor in the Report for 1951, drew attention to the high incidence of tuberculosis amongst slaughtered cows. This incidence has dropped considerably during 1952 but still gives cause for concern in relation to the supplies of milk.

2. MILK.

As has been indicated above, whilst the high incidence of tuberculosis in slaughtered cows continues, it must be agreed that only heat treated milk can be acceptable as safe and free from germ contamination. Tuberculin tested herds give milk of a high degree of purity. The added precaution of pasteurisation followed by careful and efficient bottling and

sealing provides a highly hygienic and satisfactory milk for human consumption.

Regular inspections of milk premises and sampling is carried out annually by your inspectorate and details of the work carried out has been compiled by Mr. Morgan and is appended below. The 22 milk purveyors licenced by your authority are also classified below under their respective designations:

Pasteurised Milk	(a) Dealer's Licences	- 21
	(b) Supplementary Licences	- 3
Sterilised Milk	Dealer's Licences	- 11
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Dealer's Licences	- 19

Milk Samples submitted for examination.

	No. Submitted.	No. Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Adulteration	133	126	7
Bacterial Purity	71	67	4
Presence of Tubercle Bacilli	29	29	Nil

3. Other Foods.

Of 259 samples of other foods taken for examination 250 were found to be of the required standard, 9 only failing to reach the standard. This is reported and analysed in detail in Mr. Morgan's section of this report.

4. Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning was notified during the year. This is a matter of some satisfaction having regard to the high number of meals that are served in communal feeding places.

5. Public Analyst.

The Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 was D. Evan Jones, Esq., Cardiff.

6. Sanitary Provision of Food Premises, etc.

Much work in publicising the Model Clean Food Byelaws adopted by the Corporation has been done during the year by the Inspectorate and at meetings held between food traders, the Chairman and Chief Sanitary Inspector. These meetings have proved of very considerable benefit, for by friendly and co-operative discussion on an informal basis a better understanding of the requirements under the Byelaws has been reached.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Ward	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria. (proved)	Infantile Paralysis.	Measles.	New cases of Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Non-Pulm.
Margam West	8	-	-	21	7	1
Margam Central	23	-	-	59	11	1
Margam North	3	-	-	13	1	-
Aberavon South	17	-	-	109	17	3
Aberavon North	10	-	-	23	3	-
Cwmlavon	2	-	-	7	8	-
<hr/>						
<u>TOTALS</u>						
1952	63	Nil	Nil	232	47	5
1951	42	Nil	Nil	422	35	11
1950	92	1	2	387	58	16
1949	116	4	9	386	64	21
1948	134	5	3	36	76	14
1947	44	45	7	833	58	9
1946	62	55	0	-	61	18
1945	104	86	0	No	93	13
1944	137	201	0	Records	99	7
1943	94	154	1		78	22
1942	54	46	0		71	20
1941	40	64	1		66	28
1940	52	84	0		58	18
1939	59	143	1		53	14

No cases of Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) were notified during 1952.

Paratyphoid.

During the Summer month immediately prior to my appointment 9 cases of paratyphoid B were notified and treated by hospitalisation. Exhaustive investigations were carried out by your officers working in close liaison with Dr. A. R. Culley, Medical Member of the Welsh Board of Health, but though all cases with the exception of one could be connected with a common area within the Borough, the actual source of infection was not traced.

This outbreak coincided with and fitted into the pattern of a very much larger outbreak occurring in South Wales during the summer months of 1952. Exhaustive investigations at local and Ministerial level, though establishing strong suspicion against a certain food commodity did not establish positive evidence of infection. Valuable work was done by your Sanitary Inspectorate locally. Certain investigations of a more general nature continued well into 1953 and will receive consideration when the report for that period is prepared.

Scarlet Fever.

Whilst modern Chemotherapy coupled with the antibiotics are serving to reduce the serious nature of this condition, I am glad to record that 56 of the 63 cases occurring in the borough during the year were removed to hospital. By this means it could be ensured that treatment could be carried through adequately and the disinfection of room bedding etc., by the staff of your Public Health Department could be more effectively completed. No fatalities from Scarlet Fever were notified.

Diphtheria.

No proved cases of diphtheria occurred during 1952. The facilities for immunisation provided by the County Public Health Department in your local Clinics continued popular and a high percentage of infants receive this protection either at the Local Authority Clinics or from their own family doctors. Midwives, District Nurses and Health Visitors working in the area continue to encourage mothers to have their children protected by immunisation for it must be appreciated only by continued active immunisation can the return of high fatalities and rampant diphtheria be avoided.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is now considered as a social disease and as will be seen is classified as Respiratory or Pulmonary and Non-Respiratory or Non-Pulmonary. During the year 52 new cases of tuberculosis were notified and are classified as follows:-

Sex.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	27	2
Females	20	3

These cases were distributed by wards as follows:-

Ward.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Margam West	7	1
Margam Central	11	1
Margam North	1	-
Aberavon South	17	3
Aberavon North	3	-
Cwmavon	8	-

Table 4, included at the end of this section of the report, includes the age distribution of the new cases.

The actual incidence of Tuberculosis at the end of 1952 is included in the following chart.

Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register
at Commencement of year.

Sex.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	137	44
Females	155	38

Total - 374

Incidence per 1000 population = 8.47

Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register
at End of Year.

Sex.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	148	45
Females	154	39

Total - 386

Incidence per 1000 population 8.73

In the battle against tuberculosis, national and local resources should be inter-united. It is held that the vast majority of the population before the age of 21 have been inoculated with the germ, either in the lungs, the abdomen, the cervical glands, or in some other part of their bodies. This dose, too small in the healthy individual to cause active tuberculosis, is believed to produce an immunity against further infection. Only if the resistance of the individual at the time of first infection is low or if the body's resistance is allowed to fall by illhealth, careless living, etc., does the disease take hold and produce clinical evidence of active tuberculosis.

On the Continent an agent or vaccine known as B.C.G. has, during recent years, been used extensively on the principle that the B.C.G. produces a resistance to the entry of tubercle bacilli into the system. To be of value B.C.G. must therefore be administered before the first encounter with the tubercle bacillus. It is therefore recommended for infants, young children and, in older people such as nurses, etc., only after a Mantoux Test gives a negative result and shows the body to have no acquired immunity. The Continental records seem to indicate that good results can be expected and more interest in this subject is now being taken in this country. It may well be that in future years, B.C.G. or some such preparation may contribute greatly towards the eradication of Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. is being used in this country on an increasing scale daily.

Mass Radiography as a means of early diagnosis is, in principle, an excellent idea, but to be effective the whole community should submit to examination at intervals far more frequent than at present conceivable.

Here, fear of the unknown and an attitude of preferring not to know what may be wrong will have to be overcome. Towards this end the populace needs re-education, via daily papers, the cinema, wireless, posters, by lectures and discussions in the schools and in the clinics. Enlightenment can be one of our strongest weapons against this and all diseases.

Your Authority is concerned in the problem. Close supervision of the District's milk supply through your officers can make a useful contribution to the efforts made to reduce the incidence of the non-respiratory type of tuberculosis. Poor hygienic methods in the preparation, handling and serving of foods need correction, and this is stressed by your officers in their line of duty.

As a housing authority, by the alleviation of overcrowding and the rehousing of your population in clean, airy homes, you contribute in no small measure towards the control and reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis.

By improving the environment, by adequate rehousing, by the relief of overcrowding, by ensuring that clean, wholesome food and pure milk are available to your people, coupled with other preventive measures such as B.C.G. Inoculation, Mass Radiography to give early diagnosis, disinfection, segregation, hospitalisation and aftercare supervision, can we effectively control and in time eradicate this dread disease.

TABLE 1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH FOR 1952.

These statistics have been confirmed
by the Registrar General.

<u>Live Births:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	802	411	391
Illegitimate	24	13	11

Birth-rate per 1000 population - 18.69

<u>Still Births:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Legitimate	20	12	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still-birth rate per 1000 total births - 24.21

<u>Deaths:-</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
	423	246	177

Death-rate per 1000 of the estimated
resident population - 9.57

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

There was one death from puerperal causes.

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1000 live births	29.06
Legitimate infants per 1000 live legitimate births	28.68
Illegitimate infants per 1000 live legitimate births ..	41.67
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	79
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2

TABLE 2.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain
Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952.
Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	160 C.B's		160 Smaller		
	England and Wales	and Great Towns (including London)	Towns (res-ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Borough Admin. of Port County Talbot.	
Rates per 1000 Home Population.					
<u>Births</u>					
Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	18.69
Still Births	(0.35 (22.6(a)	0.43 24.6(a)	0.36 23.0(a)	0.34 19.2(a)	0.45 24.21(a)
<u>Deaths</u>					
All causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	9.57
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.32
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.29
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.20
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	1.43
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	0.57
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.18
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	5.25
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.52
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food poisoning	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.37(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	-

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

(b) Per 1,000 related live births

TABLE 2. (Contd.)

	160 C.B.'s England and Wales. (including London)	160 Smaller Great Towns (Res- ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admin. County	Borough of Port Talbot.
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Rates per 1000 Live Births

Deaths

All causes under 1 year of age	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	29.06
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	-

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

	Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Rates per million wom- en aged 15 - 44.
All15	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09	-
All16	(Abortion with toxæmia Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	13 147	0.02 0.21	1
All17	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0.09	
All18	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	31	0.04	3
All19	Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	5
All20	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20	

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE 3.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1952

NEONATAL DEATHS : 15 : NEONATAL DEATH RATE : 18.16 per 1000
LIVE BIRTHS

1st. 24 hours of life. One day - on
month

Prematurity	4	1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage; Birth Trauma; Forceps Delivery.		1
Anoxia; Respiratory Failure, Foetal Distress; Delayed Labour, Transverse Arrest; Forceps Extraction.	1	
Asphyxia Neonatorum; Premature Birth; Pre Eclamptic Toxaemia		1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage; Birth Injury.		1
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn		1
Anoxia; Cyanotic Attack; Prematurity.		1
Pulmonary Atelectasis: Multiple Congenital Abnormalities.	1	
Pneumonia: Prematurity		1
Inanition: Prematurity		1
Congenital Malformations		1

DEATHS DURING ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR OF AGE : 9

Infantile Hemiplegia:	Dural Sinus Thrombosis:	
	Otitis Media	1
Nephrosis		1
Broncho Pneumonia		4
Acute Cardiac Failure:	Gastro Enteritis	1
Infantile Convulsions:	Broncho Pneumonia	1
Convulsions		1

TABLE 4.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1952:-

	<u>PULMONARY.</u>		<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year.	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year and under 5 years.	-	-	-	1
Over 5 years and under 10 years.	-	-	-	-
Over 10 years and under 15 years.	1	2	2	-
Over 15 years and under 20 years.	5	5	-	-
Over 20 years and under 25 years.	4	2	-	-
Over 25 years and under 35 years.	7	7	-	1
Over 35 years and under 45 years.	1	4	-	-
Over 45 years and under 55 years.	5	-	-	1
Over 55 years and under 65 years.	2	-	-	-
Over 65 years.	2	-	-	-
<hr/>				
Totals	27	20	2	3
<hr/>				

TABLE 5.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS DURING 1952.

As recorded by the Registrar General.

		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	6
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	-
3.	Syphylitic disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	1	2
10.	Cancer of stomach	7	7
11.	Cancer of lung	18	2
12.	Cancer of breast	-	9
13.	Cancer of uterus	-	3
14.	Other forms of cancer	26	7
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1
16.	Diabetes	-	6
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	33
18.	Coronary disease, angina	30	18
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	7	2
20.	Other heart disease	23	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	3	7
22.	Influenza	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	5	8
24.	Bronchitis	20	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	12	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	10	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	2	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	25	25
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	7	3
34.	All other accidents	12	3
35.	Suicide	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-

XXX

X		X
X		X
X	<u>B O R O U G H O F P O R T T A L B O T</u>	X
X		X
X		X
X	<u>A N N U A L R E P O R T</u>	X
X		X
X		X
X	<u>O F T H E</u>	X
X		X
X		X
X	<u>C H I E F S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R</u>	X
X		X
X		X
X	<u>F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 5 2 .</u>	X
X		X
X		X
X		X
X		X

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STAFF OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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G. A. MORGAN, Chief Sanitary Inspector
(C.R.S.I. & C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector
and C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector.
C.I.H. & C.R.S.I. School Hygiene and Physiology
General Hygiene Diploma, Institute of Hygiene,
Testamur Sanitary Science, University College
of Wales. Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.
Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association).

L.J.CARTER, Sanitary Inspector,
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.
as Meat and Food Inspector).

S. TAYLOR, Sanitary Inspector,
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector, Testamur
Sanitary Science, University College of Wales.
C.R.S.I. as Meat and Food Inspector).

I. G. HEYCOCK, Sanitary Inspector,
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.
as Meat and Food Inspector).

G. A. MAHONEY, Sanitary Inspector,
(C.S.I.B. as Sanitary Inspector and C.R.S.I.
as Meat and Food Inspector. General Hygiene
Diploma Institute of Hygiene).

W. GEORGE; Drain Tester & Disinfector.

E. DUMMER; Rodent Operative.

MISS. DAPHNE BROWN; Clerk.

MISS. BETTY LEWIS; Clerk.

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B O R O U G H O F P O R T T A L B O T .

To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the
Borough of Port Talbot.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1952 - the eighteenth of a series of such reports upon the work carried out by your Sanitary Department.

I am glad to report that steady progress was achieved in the field of environmental hygiene during the year.

Once again special attention was given to the inspection of food stuffs and premises where food was prepared, stored or sold. I have to express my appreciation of the co-operation of owners and occupiers of food premises and their willingness to carry out any work to ensure that food was handled in an hygienic manner and protected from possible contamination. The general survey and the routine inspection of food premises, canteens and numerous other food premises throughout the Borough, has entailed a heavy burden on your officers, who, in addition, have been kept exceedingly busy with meat inspection at the abattoir, housing and other numerous duties.

Despite difficulties encountered by shortage of labour and materials, essential housing repairs were effectively carried out.

During the year I was somewhat alarmed as a result of the discharge into the atmosphere at low level of cleaned blast furnace gas affecting the residents of Mill Row, Commercial Road, and, to a lesser degree, those living a little further afield. The only remedy at the time was the emission of uncleaned blast furnace gas at the highest possible level through the blast furnace bleeders. Until a remedy was provided the resulting pollution of the atmosphere proved for a period to be a serious nuisance but was, of course, the lesser of the two evils. The Taibach area suffered very badly from the excessive deposit of grit and dust during this period. But the residents could derive some satisfaction from the fact that both Council and its Officers were vigilant and resolute in demanding and securing the necessary remedies. It is only just, however, that one should record that the Steel Company of Wales, faced with tremendous problems in operating during the initial stages of such gigantic installations, were conscious of the inconvenience suffered by the people residing near the works and spared no effort to bring about the necessary improvement.

For five months during the year there was no Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, Dr. Davies having left for an appointment at Llanelli. Dr. Stubbins, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Neath, agreed to attend to any matter referred to him. I was very happy that any matter that would require the attention of a Medical Officer could be referred to Dr. Stubbins for he was a Medical Officer enjoying widespread confidence and respect. He was good enough to give some of his valuable time to deal with several cases of paratyphoid notified during that period. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to him my sincere thanks and appreciation for his readiness at all times to be of assistance and for his cordial spirit of co-operation in matters of mutual interest. Dr. D. H. J. Williams, who commenced duties on the 1st October, 1952, already enjoys the confidence and goodwill of your Sanitary Officers, and we look forward to a period of co-operative activity encouraged by a happy personal relationship.

The presentation of this report affords me the opportunity once again of thanking Council and its Sanitary Committee for the help they have readily given throughout the year; of expressing my appreciation to the chief officials of the Council Departments for their happy co-operation in matters of mutual interest and to the members of the staff of your Sanitary

Department for their continued loyalty and good service, without which my tasks would have been extremely difficult.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. MORGAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Report of Mr. G. A. Morgan, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Factories and Housing Acts.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Housing inspections and re-inspections	2242
Structural Defects	2002
Drains, Yards, Urinals and W.C.'s etc	1623
Common Lodging Houses	31
Amusement Houses, Cinemas etc.	59
Verminous Premises	78
Dirty Conditions	141
Accumulations	91
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools	23
Tents, Vans and Sheds	103
Dairies and Milk Shops	65
Food premises, Kitchens and Vehicles	2317
Houses let in lodgings, Tenements, etc	52
Offensive Trades	66
Fish Friers	90
Ice Cream premises and vehicles	222
Bakehouses	62
Factories	376
Schools	35
Pigstyes & Swine Keeping	94
Stables, Refuse and Manure	33
Rats and Mice	1628
Smoke Nuisances	110
Animals improperly kept	33
Meat and Food inspection	868
Slaughterhouse	1266
Water Supplies	174
Water Sampling	188
Food and Drugs Sampling	270
Milk Sampling	78
Other Nuisances	30
Interviews	852
Infectious Disease Enquiries	142
Police Court Attendances	16
Shops, Offices etc	772
Overcrowded Dwellings	24
Public Conveniences	45
Ice Cream Sampling	38
Public Houses	78

Total	16,317
	=====

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

No. of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	640
No. of visits of inspection in respect of same	2242
No. of houses found not in all respects to be reasonably fit for human habitation	579
No. of houses rendered fit after service of Notices	543

It will be realized that Notices in respect of the houses rendered fit in 1952 were served in the latter part of 1951.

Some of the houses found not in all respects fit for habitation in the latter part of 1952 would not be rendered fit until some time in 1953.

The number of nuisances discovered, together with the number of Notices served during the year, were as follows:-

Nature of Inspection.	Nuisances Discovered	Informal Notices Served	Abatement Notices Served
Structural defects	332	332	126
Drains, yards, W.C.'s	124	124	45
Dirty Conditions	14	14	1
Pigstyes and swine keeping	2	2	-
Water supplies	21	21	8
Accumulations	25	25	4
Food premises	78	78	-
Rats and Mice	279	16	-
Vermineous Infestations	5	5	-
Factories	22	9	-
Tenements	3	3	-
Other nuisances	5	5	-
Stables, refuse and manure	11	11	-
Animals improperly kept	8	8	-
Cinemas	4	4	-
Smoke Nuisances	1	1	1
	934	658	185

The work carried out to abate the various nuisances discovered was as follows:-

NATURE OF WORK DONE:

<u>HOUSES:</u>	<u>NO:</u>
Walls repointed	11
Walls repaired	54
Outside plastering repaired	29
Inside plastering repaired	147
Floors renewed or repaired	61
Floors ventilated	4
Roofs renewed or repaired	163
Shoots, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	105
Chimneys repaired	14
Ceilings repaired	62
Doors and frames repaired	149
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	2
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	145
Window cords renewed	43
Staircases repaired	11
Boilers provided or repaired	4
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	27
Food stores provided or improved	6
Washhouses provided or improved	2
Outbuildings repaired	9
Walls or ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	48
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	31
Rooms treated for vermin	5
Yard paving relaid or repaired	39
Nuisances from animals abated	8
Accumulations removed	25
Water supply provided	21

Water taps or pipes renewed	7
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	29
Skirting boards repaired or renewed	34
Yard gates repaired or renewed	10

DRAINAGE:

Drains tested - smoke	17
Drains relaid	21
Drains repaired or altered	62
Drains cleansed	54
Inspecting or intercepting chambers provided or repaired	21
Intercepting traps fixed	1
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	10
Gullies fixed	8
Sinks trapped or wastepipes repaired	14
Wash-hand basins trapped or wastepipes repaired	7
Bath wastes trapped or repaired	4
Washup sinks provided	6
Sub-soil drains laid	2

W.C.'s:

W.C.'s constructed	4
Lighting and ventilation improved	4
New pans and traps fixed	21
W.C.'s cleansed	8
Flushing apparatus provided	9
Flushing apparatus repaired	34
Miscellaneous repairs	31
Seats repaired or renewed	24
Additional W.C.'s provided	6

CESSPOOLS:

Cleansed	1
Earth and pail closets abolished	6

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:

No. of houses infested with bed bugs	5
No. of houses disinfested	5
Vermineous, foul bedding cleansed or destroyed	4

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS ETC:

Lighting and ventilation improved	8
Accumulations removed	2
Cleanliness improved	14
Storage arrangements improved	8
Ashbins provided	2
Washing up sinks fixed	4
Water supply provided	5
Other repairs	10
Floors and yards repaired	4
Impervious floors and yards relaid	2
Walls repaired	12
Roofs, shoots and downpipes repaired	5
Drains cleansed	3
Drains repaired or relaid	2
New drains constructed	3
Washup facilities provided and improved	7
New gully traps fixed	2
W.C. accommodation provided or improved	6
Old premises converted	8
Communicating W.C. abolished	1

FACTORIES:

	<u>NO:</u>
Cleansing carried out	3
Accumulations removed	2
Roofs repaired	2
Lighting improved	1
Heating improved	1
Sanitary conveniences renewed	2
New sanitary accommodation provided	2
Cleansing of sanitary accommodation	2
Other Repairs	10

PIGSTYES:

Piggeries properly drained	2
Coss-pools repaired or cleansed	2
Structural repairs or improvements	2

STABLES, REFUSE & MANURE:

Accumulations removed	3
Premises repaired and drained	3

AMUSEMENT HOUSES AND CINEMAS, ETC:

Ventilation improved	1
W.C.'s repaired	3
Seats renewed	2
Cleanliness improved	1

MISCELLANEOUS:

Poultry nuisance abated	4
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RATS AND MICE:

Infestations treated or renewed	279
Rats and mice proofing carried out	10
Free treatment of dwelling houses	235

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

An important part of the duties of your Sanitary Inspectors is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. Here the whole of the meat for this Borough and the three adjoining areas is examined. The quantity of diseased and unsound meat condemned at this Abattoir during the year was as follows:-

BULLS, BULLOCKS & HEIFERS.

Total Killed	-	2171
Total Inspected	-	2171

TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned	8)	
Carcasses of which some part)	
or organ was condemned	153)	7.42% of Total Killed.

Carcasses and all organs	8	Part Hindquarter	1
Heads and Tongues	50	Lungs	109
Livers	26	Mesenteries	83
Intestines	83	Kidneys	2
Omentums & Stomachs	5	Short Forequarters	8
Hindquarters	1	Heart	1
Skirt	1		

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned	2)	
Carcasses of which some part		)	64.71% of Total Killed.
or organ was condemned	1403)	

<u>Carcasses and all organs</u>	2		
Acute Fever	1	Beef Trimnings (Bruising)	11 lbs.
Emaciation	1	Forequarters (Bruising)	7
Part Forequarters (Bruising)...	18	Hindquarters (Bruising)	1
Part Hindquarters (Bruising)...	2		

75 Heads and Tongues:

Actinorycosis	26	C. Bovis	46
Bruising	1	Abscess	1
Melanosis	1		

7 Tongues:

Glossitis	1	Actinorycosis	1
Fibrosis	5		

361 Lungs:

Pleurisy	343	Pneumonia	151
Hydatid Cysts	117	Parasitic	20
Abscess	4	Emphysema	14
Congestion	210	Melanosis	2

1020 Livers:

Distomatosis	108	Cirrhosis	351
Degenerated	53	Angiomata	221
Parasitic	75	Multiple Cysts	60
Abscess	64	Peritonitis	72
Hepatitis	4	Tumour	2
Bacterial Necrosis	4	Necrosis	1
Fatty Infiltration	4	Melanosis	1

725 Part Livers:

Distomatosis	112	Cirrhosis	613
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42 Kidneys:

Nephritis	36	Cystic	2
Abscess	2	Bruised	2

60 Hearts:

Pericarditis	34	C. Bovis	25
Melanosis	1		

69 Skirts:

Flourisy/Peritonitis	60	C. Bovis	5
Abscess	3	Oedema	1

123 Spleens:

Peritonitis	123
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200 Omentums & Stomachs:

Peritonitis	118	C. Bovis	75
Abscess	5	Fat Necrosis	2

181 Mesenteries & Intestines.

Peritonitis	93	C. Bovis	75
Abscess	9	Pimply Gut	3
Parasitic	1		

21 Suots:

Fat Necrosis	20	Abscess	1
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C O W S.

Total Killed	-	409
Total Inspected	-	409

TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned ...	3) 20.57% of Total Killed.	
Carcasses of which some part	81		
or organ was condemned			
Carcasses and all organs	3	Part Forequarters	2
Heads and Tongues	40	Lungs	57
Hearts	2	Skirts	2
Liver	13	Spleen	1
Omentum	1	Stomach	1
Mesenteries	56	Intestines	56
Kidneys	2	Hindquarters	2

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned	9) 76.04% of Total Killed.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	302	

9 Carcasses and all organs:

General Dropsy	6	Severe Bruising	1
Emaciation	2		

10 Forequarters:

Bruising	10
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6 Part Forequarters:

Bruising	5	Tumour	1
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3 Part Hindquarters:

Bruising	3
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9 Heads & Tongues:

Actinomycoosis	3	C. Bovis	5
Abscess	1		

1 Tongue:

Glossitis	1
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203 Lungs:

Plourisy	67	Pneumonia	20
Hydatid Cysts	46	Parasitic	10
Congestion	42	Emphysema	8

301 Livers:

Distomatosis	20	Cirrhosis	99
Angiomata	119	Degenerated	4
Parasitic	10	Multiple Cysts	16
Peritonitis	21	Bacterial Necrosis	2
Abscess	6	Hepatitis	2
Carcinoma	1	Fatty Infiltration	1

60 Part Livers:

Cirrhosis	58	Distomatosis	2
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16 Hearts:

C. Bovis	5	Pericarditis	10
Fibrosis	1		

20 Skirts:

Pleurisy/Peritonitis	19	Abscess	1
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32 Spleens:

Peritonitis	32
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51 Mesenterics & Intestines:

Peritonitis	32	C. Bovis	10
Enteritis	1	Pimply Gut	7
Abscess	1		

54 Omentums & Stomachs:

Peritonitis	44	C. Bovis	10
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22 Kidneys:

Nephritis	21	Cystic	2
Abscess	1	Degenerated	3

105 Udders:

Unduration	71	Mammitis	26
Enlarged	8		

4 Sucts:

Fat Necrosis	3	Oedema	1
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C A L V E S.

Total Killed - 3883
Total Inspected - 3883

TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned ...	1)		
Carcasses of which some part	)	.051% of Total Killed.	
or organ was condemned	1)		
Carcass and all offal	1	Lungs	1
Livers	1		

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned 16)
 Carcasses of which some part
 or organ was condemned 258)

7.05% of Total Killed.

16 Carcasses and all offal:

Immaturity 3
 Febrile 7
 Septic Pneumonia 1

Septicemia 2
 Pyaemia 3

1 Forelimb:

Bruising 1

2 Hindquarters:

Bruising 2

5 Digests:

Bruising 1
 Pleurisy 1

Fractured 3

67 Lungs:

Pneumonia 40
 Congested 20

Melanosis 4
 Pleurisy 3

101 Livers:

Parasitic 4
 Cystic 2
 Abscess 1
 Melanosis 1

Necrosis 80
 Degenerated 5
 Hepatitis 7
 Peritonitis 1

131 Kidneys:

Biliary Nephritis 115
 Bruising 6

Haemorrhagic 8
 Hydro Nephritis 2

1 Mesentery & Intestine:

Oedema 1

Trimmings:

Bruising 11 lbs.

1 Heart:

Pericarditis 1

S H E E P.

Total Killed - 17728
 Total Inspected - 17728

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned 50)
 Carcasses of which some part or
 organ was condemned 8814)

50.00% of Total Killed.

50 Carcasses and all Offal:

Emaciation 11
 Septicemia 4
 General Dropsy 16
 Pyaemia 1

Febrile 7
 Severe Bruising 5
 Moribund 4
 Septic Pneumonia 2

12 Breast/Shoulder:

Bruising	2	Pleurisy	2
Abscess	8		

2 Arms:

Bruising	1	Abscess	1
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4 Legs:

Abscess	2	Bruising	2
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73 Lungs:

Swampylyli	4287	Pleurisy	201
Pneumonia	926	Abscess	10
Multiple Cysts	717	Congestion	1159
Melanosis	3	Parasitic	15

87 Hearts:

Pericarditis	81	Cystic	6
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4902 Livers:

Parasitic	2765	Distomatosis	1012
Cirrhosis	16	Degeneration	212
Peritonitis	42	Multiple Cysts	819
Abscess	30	Necrosis	2

118 Kidneys:

Nephritis	115	Haemorrhagic	2
Hydro Nephritis	1		

5 Mesenterics & Intestines:

Peritonitis	4	Parasitic	1
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38 Kidney Fat Capsules:

Fat Necrosis	38
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P I G S.

Total Killed - 1867
Total Inspected - 1867

TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned	1) 13.17% of Total Killed.
Carcasses of which some part or		
organ was condemned	245	

Carcasses and all organs	1	Hindquarters	1
Heads and Tongues	183	Lungs	21
Livers	6	Omentums & Stomachs	124
Spleens	2	Mesenterics & Intestines	124

DEATHS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned	3) 53.99% of Total Killed.
Carcasses of which some part or		
organ was condemned	1005	

2 Carcasses and all organs:

Emaciation	1	Acute Fever	1
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1053 Lungs:

Pneumonia	331	Parasitic	8
Pleurisy	31	Hydatid Cysts	27
Congested	956		

275 Livers:

Parasitic	20	Cirrhosis	41
Degenerated	9	Necrosis	117
Peritonitis	19	Hepatitis	25
Cysts	40	Abscess	3
		Fatty Infiltration	1

40 Hearts:

Pericarditis	40
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80 Kidneys:

Nephritis	47	Degenerated	6
Hydro Nephritis	27		

5 Omentums & Stomachs:

Peritonitis	3	Oedema	1
Abscess	1		

12 Spleens:

Peritonitis	9	Congested	2
Cystic	1		

9 Mesenterics & Intestines:

Peritonitis	7	Oedema	2
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1 Head & Tongue:

Abscess	1
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Trimming:

Bruising	6 lbs.
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3 Legs:

Bruising	2	Abscess	1
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1 Skin:

Erysipelas	1
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1 Part Leg:

Bruising	1
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Unsound and unwholesome food condemned or surrendered outside the Abattoir was as follows:-

TIMED FRUIT.

18 x 16 ozs tins Oranges.
1 x 12 ozs tins Oranges.
1 x 16 ozs tins Pineapple Cubes.
1 x 19 ozs tin Pineapple Juice.
2 x 12 ozs tins Pineapples.
6 x 29 ozs tin Peaches.
1 x 13 ozs tin Peaches.
1 x 24 ozs tins Plums.
42 x 20 ozs tins Plums.

6 x 11 ozs tins Oranges.
5 x 20 ozs tins Oranges.
3 x 20 ozs tins Pineapples.
4 x 13 ozs tins Pineapples.
1 x 14 ozs tins Pineapples.
2 x 20 ozs tins Sliced Peaches.
6 x 30 ozs tins Peaches.
4 x 14 ozs tins Plums.
6 x 14½ ozs tins Plums.

27 x 29 ozs tins Plums.	29 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Plums.
3 x 16 ozs tins Plums.	4 x 28 ozs tin Plums.
1 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tin Plums.	2 x 1s. tin Plums.
1 x 25 ozs tin Plums.	3 x 19 ozs tins Apples.
1 x 19 ozs tin Plums.	18 x 30 ozs tin Plums.
11 x 40 ozs tin Plums.	4 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin Apple Puree.
11 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Crushed Apples.	27 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Apples.
7 x 14 ozs tins Apples.	19 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Sliced Apples.
4 x 16 ozs tin Rhubarb.	2 x 15 ozs tins Rhubarb.
1 x 12 ozs tin Strawberries.	2 x 20 ozs tin Strawberries.
14 x 15 ozs tins Strawberries.	1 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Strawberries.
2 x 10 ozs tin Strawberries.	14 x 16 ozs tin Strawberries.
6 x 14 ozs tin Strawberries.	1 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Blackcurrants.
1 x 20 ozs tin Blackcurrants.	31 x 15 ozs tin Blackcurrants.
6 x 16 ozs tin Blackcurrants.	6 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Billberries.
1 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Billberries.	48 x 15 ozs tin Billberries.
28 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Redcurrants.	2 x 16 ozs tin Apricot Conserve.
1 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Apricots.	7 x 12 ozs tin Apricots.
1 x 24 ozs tin Apricot Conserve.	18 x 30 ozs tin Cherries.
13 x 30 ozs tin Prunes.	1 x 15 ozs tin Cherries.
21 x 20 ozs tin Cherries.	15 x 16 ozs tin Cherries.
33 x 14 ozs tin Cherries.	4 x 16 ozs tin Grapes.
1 x 30 ozs tin Grapes.	12 x 20 ozs tins Grapes.
3 x 29 ozs tins Grapes.	1 x 2 lb tin Grapefruit.
6 x 16 ozs tins Grapefruit.	3 x 19 ozs tins Grapefruit Juice.
1 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Grapefruit Segments.	1 x 1s. tin Grapefruit Segments.
3 x 20 ozs tins Grapefruit.	11 x 8 ozs tins Tomatoes.
96 x 14 ozs tins Tomatoes.	6 x 16 ozs tins Tomatoes.
2 x 25 ozs tins Tomatoes.	2 x 2s. tins Tomatoes.
107 x 15 ozs tins Tomatoes.	95 x 35 ozs tins Tomatoes.
4 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin Tomatoes.	8 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Tomatoes.
7 x 7 ozs tin Tomatoes.	14 x 410 grammes. tin Tomatoes.
1 x 8 ozs tin Tomatoes.	7 x 250 grammes. tin Tomatoes.
1 x 10 ozs tin Tomatoes.	25 x 8 ozs tin Tomatoes.
4 x 36 ozs tin Tomatoes.	3 x 28 ozs tin Tomatoes.
1 x 37 ozs tin Tomatoes.	5 x 500 grammes. tin Tomatoes.
5 x 29 ozs tin Tomatoes.	2 x 15 ozs tin Bananas.
6 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Pears.	2 x 12 ozs tin Pears.
1 x 16 ozs tin Pears.	1 x 15 ozs tin Pears.
1 x 29 ozs tin Pears.	27 x $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Pears.
96 lbs Pears.	5 x 30 ozs tin Pears.
1 x 20 ozs tins Damsons.	12 x 30 ozs tin Damsons.
3 x 20 ozs tin Gages.	10 x 30 ozs tin Gages.
4 x 14 ozs tin Gages.	1 x 8 ozs tin Gooseberries.
1 x 16 ozs tin Gooseberries.	3 x 31 ozs tins Raspberries.
1 x 24 ozs tin Gooseberries.	3 x 16 ozs tins Raspberries.
3 x 16 ozs tins Loganberries.	2 x 16 ozs tin Blackberries.
1 x 20 ozs tin Hawthornberries.	14 killogrammes of Sultanias.

TINNED MEAT.

28 lbs Cooked Ham.	1 x 24 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
2 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tins Cooked Ham.	1 x 13 lb 14 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 12 lb 12 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 12 lb 10 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 10 lb 10 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 40 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 1 lb tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 9 lb tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 9 lb 10 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 11 lb 6 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 13 lb 8 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 13 lb 12 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
2 x 15 lb 12 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 18 lb 8 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 32 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 13 lb 10 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 12 lb 12 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 12 lb 2 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
2 x 13 lb 14 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 15 lb 5 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
2 x 11 lb 10 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	8 x 5 lb 8 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
5 x 4 lb tin Cooked Shoulder Ham.	1 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin Cooked Ham.
4 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 10 lb 8 ozs tin Cooked Ham.

2 x 12 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 10 lb 13 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 11 lb 13 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 11 lb 7 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
3 x 2 lb tins Cooked Ham.	10 lbs 2 ozs of Cooked Ham.
1 x 13 lb 13 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 15 lb tin Cooked Ham.
44 x 2 lb tins Cooked Ham.	1 x 12 lb 4 ozs tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 4 lb tin Cooked Ham.	5 x 14 lb tin Cooked Ham.
1 x 8 lb 10 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 5 lb tin Cooked Ham.
2 x 14 ozs tin Cooked Ham.	1 x 29 ozs tin Pork.
1 x 30 ozs tin Chopped Pork.	1 x 30 ozs tin Pork Brawn.
2 x 3 lb tins Pork Butts.	1 x 29 ozs tin Chopped Pork.
3 x 3 lb 3 ozs tins Cooked Pork.	1 x 12 ozs tin Chopped Pork.
56 lbs Pork Bones.	23 x 3 lb 3 ozs tin Pork Butts.
1 x 3 lb 2 ozs tin Pork Butts.	3 x 12 ozs tin Pork Luncheon.
1 x 2 lb 2 ozs tin Pork Brawn.	1 x 5 lb $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Cooked Pork.
1 x $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Pork Luncheon.	2 lb 2 ozs of Cooked Pork.
2 x 4 lb tin Pork Butts.	2 x 7 ozs tins Pork Meat.
7 x 12 ozs tins Danish Pork.	9 lbs of Pork & Veal.
4 x 5 lb 9 ozs tins Pork.	5 x 5 lb 10 ozs tins Pork.
1 x 5 lb 15 ozs tins Pork.	2 x 5 lb 4 ozs tin Pork.
1 x 5 lb 7 ozs tin Pork.	2 x 5 lb 13 ozs tin Pork.
1 x 5 lb 6 ozs tin Pork.	2 x 12 ozs tins Danish Pork.
2 x 12 ozs tins Chopped Pork.	1 x 4 lb 9 ozs tins Cooked Pork Butts.
3 x 3 lb 13 ozs tins Luncheon Meat.	2 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Luncheon Meat.
25 x 4 lb tins Luncheon Meat.	2 x 3 lb 12 ozs tins Luncheon Meat.
53 x 7 ozs tins Luncheon Meat.	45 x 12 ozs tins Luncheon Meat.
23 x 20 ozs tins Luncheon Meat.	1 x 1 lb 14 ozs tins Luncheon Meat.
66 x 16 ozs tins Stewed Steak.	1 x 13 ozs tins Minced Meat.
1 x 13 ozs tins Braised Kidneys.	1 x 12 ozs tins Braised Livers.
4 x 16 ozs tins Sausages.	1 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Meat.
58 x 6 lb tins Jellied Veal.	43 x 16 ozs tins Rabbits.
8 x 4 lb tins Veal & Ham Loaf.	1 x 20 ozs tins Minced Meat Loaf.
45 x 4 lbs tins Jellied Veal.	14 x 12 ozs tins Minced Beef Loaf.
15 x 12 ozs tins Veal & Ham Loaf.	1 x $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Chicken.
5 x 16 ozs tins Minced Beef Loaf.	3 x 12 ozs tins Minced Meat Loaf.
11 x 12 ozs tins Braised Kidneys.	1 x $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Minced Meat Loaf.
25 x 7 ozs tins Vienna Sausages.	1 x 1b tin Ham Loaf.
4 x 20 cartons Sausages.	17 lbs Beef Sausages.
1 x 16 ozs tin Rabbits.	3 x 12 ozs tins Minced Meat Loaf.

TINNED MILK.

2 x $1\frac{7}{8}$ pt. tins of Milk.	9 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ pt. tins Nostle's Milk.
11 x 2 pt. tins Ideal Milk.	11 x 14 ozs tins Full Cream Milk.

TINNED FISH.

3 x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs tin Silks.	3 x 16 ozs tins Pilchards.
8 x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs tins Brislings.	3 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Brislings.
2 stone of Cod Fillets.	1 x $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. tin Salmon - Gdo.2.
1 x 14 ozs tins Herrings.	$8\frac{5}{4}$ lbs of Prawns.
12 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Sardines.	1 x 7 ozs tin Tina Fish.
2 x 3 ozs tins Brislings.	1 x $7\frac{5}{4}$ ozs tins Salmon.
1 x $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. tin Salmon.	3 stone Kippers.

MEAT.

68 Rabbits.	2 Boiling Fowls.
1 case of 12 chickens - total weight - 44 lbs.	

TINNED SOUPS.

1 x $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Tomato Soup.	2 x 10 ozs tin Soup.
1 x 10 ozs tin Pea Soup.	1 x 16 ozs tin Turtle Soup.
1 x 10 ozs tin Scotch Broth.	1 x 16 ozs tin Irish Stew.
1 x 10 oz tin Creme of Mushroom Soup.	2 x 10 ozs tin of Chicken Soup.
2 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Vegetable Soup.	1 x 10 ozs tin Vegetable Soup.
3 x 10 ozs tins Tomato Soup.	1 x $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Creamed Beef & Veg. Soup.

32 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Mulagatawney Soup.	3 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Mixed Veg. Soup.
1 x $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Scotch Broth.	1 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Mock Turtle Soup.
2 x 16 ozs tins Mulatatawney Soup.	3 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Carrot Soup.
1 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Scotch Broth.	

TINNED VEGETABLES.

45 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tins Peas.	28 x 16 ozs tins Peas.
1 x 1T tin Peas.	1 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Peas.
4 x $19\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Peas.	3 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Peas.
2 x $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Peas.	6 x 9 ozs tin Peas.
8 x 19 ozs tin Peas.	1 x A1 tin Peas.
2 x 15 ozs tin Peas.	2 x $14\frac{5}{4}$ ozs tin Peas.
2 x $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Peas.	2 x A2 tin Peas.
2 x $19\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Beans.	1 x 14 ozs tin Beans.
19 x 16 ozs tin Beans.	2 x 8 ozs tin Beans.
2 x 11 ozs tin Beans.	1 x 19 ozs tin Beans.
1 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Baked Beans.	8 x 16 ozs tin Baked Beans.
1 x 16 ozs tin Buttered Beans.	2 x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Baked Beans.
1 x $19\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Brootroot.	1 x 2 lb tin Runner Beans.
12 x 28 ozs tin Carrots.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 x 5 ozs pkts. Table Jellies.	6 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs pkts. Cheese Spread.
1 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs pkts. Cheese.	2 x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs pkts. Cheese.
1 x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ozs pkts. Cheese.	2 cartons of Cheese.
18 lbs Cheese.	7 x $3\frac{1}{4}$ ozs pkts. Cheese.
17 squares of Cheese.	49 x 4 ozs cartons of Cheese.
7 lbs Danish Blue Cheese.	1 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs cartons of Cheese.
91 x 6 portion bpxes of Cheese.	4 x 6 ozs cartons of Cheese.
2 x 16 ozs tins Sausages.	1 x 16 ozs tin Spaghetti.
32 x 16 ozs tins Lemon Curd.	16 pkts. Scotts Baby Cereal.
1 x 5 ozs tablet Jelly.	1 x 3ozs Jar Meat Paste.
1 x 16 ozs tin Cottage Pie.	$45\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Bacon.
1 x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ozs jar Meat Paste.	2 x 8 ozs tins Fish Paste.
190 lbs 7 ozs of Bacon.	5 lbs 10ozs of Butter.
5 x 10 ozs of Spaghetti.	2 x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Veg. Salad.
10 x 5 ozs tins Baby Food.	1 x 16 ozs pkt. Macaroni.
1 x 8 ozs tin Baked Beans.	14 lbs Fish Cakes.
1 x 7 ozs jar Salad Cream.	1 x 15 ozs tin Tomato Sauce.
1 x 1 ozs tin Mustard.	1 x 16 ozs tin Beans in Tomato Sauce.
2 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb box Roasted Almonds.	1 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. box Nut Assortment.
2 x 2 oz bars Blended Chocolate.	2 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bars Blended Chocolate.
2 x 2 ozs bars Milk Chocolate.	2 x 2 ozs bars Nut & Fruit Milk Chocolate.
3 x $\frac{1}{4}$ lb bars Milk Chocolate.	3 x 1 ozs bars Nut Milk Chocolate.
1 x 4 ozs bars Cream Milk Chocolate.	1 x 1s tin Syrup.
1 x 10 fl. ozs tins Pan Yan Pickle.	1 x 1 lb jar Marmalade.
1 x 12 ozs tins Mince meat.	1 x 16 ozs tin Steak & Veg.
1 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Strained Food.	$14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs tin Mince meat.
1 x 112 lb. bag of Rice.	2 Pigs Kidneys.
4 lbs 12 ozs of Shoulder Bacon.	

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938. THE DEFENCE (SALE OF FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1943. THE FOOD STANDARDS (GENERAL PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1944 AND THE SEVERAL FOOD STANDARDS ORDERS:

The sampling figures presented each year in the Annual Report do not reflect the concern manifested in an attempt to administer the Food and Drugs Act and various Orders so as to provide a maximum protection to the food consuming public. Figures often fail to reveal the thoughts and anxieties of your officers who, to outward appearance, simply examine an article of food or take samples for analysis. During and since the war years, our duties in protecting food consumers have increased very considerably in complexity. It is today useless to purchase samples of food

by rota from a fixed list. The essence of proper enforcement must be influenced by the technique of procuring samples and the intelligent selection of such samples. Your officers should possess adequate knowledge to recognise the differing distinguishing features of the various foods and the probable origins of such foods. They should have a thorough knowledge of all Food Orders and Regulations and Food Standards, for without such knowledge there are countless pitfalls which can reflect disastrously upon local authority administration.

The science of modern food manufacture permits an astonishing complexity and flexibility in the compounding of the constituents of food stuffs which sometimes change more readily than do trusted names under which they are sold. There is discovered, from time to time, a debasement of accepted terms for specific articles of food, as instanced not merely by the candid attempt to pass off the inferior or different articles under the name of some particular food, but the exploitation of the name of a food with some qualifying adjective and the application of the phrase to the sub-standard or imitation article. The definitions and meanings of food names become thus removed, little by little, from their original connotations until they may, unless we keep constant watch, fail to mean anything at all and when such a stage comes, the protection of the purchaser fails. There are again the foodstuffs wrongly described or bearing false trade descriptions. We find pollack being sold as hake, smoked whiting and cod sold as haddock, sales of dabs and flounders as plaice, ling as cod, brill as turbot and red mullet as salmon bass. McGrimes and witches sold as sole or lemon sole. We find imported tomatoes marked English and Argentine Beef sold as English, the term "non-alcoholic wine" being applied to light coloured flavoured syrups, and "synthetic cream" applied to vegetable oil products.

The use of the word 'cream' as an adjective in the description of foodstuffs has become somewhat confused. There is a legal definition for both cream and artificial cream, yet cream-filled cakes and pastries are generally allowed to be described as 'cream horns' 'cream buns' and the like, although the cream is 'confectioner's cream' which, as the Food Standards Committee found on its investigations, often contained little or no fat and was made with methyl-cellulose, monoglycerides and other emulsifying substances. It would appear that generally the filling in these cakes is neither cream nor imitation cream but merely a substance of cream appearance with no nutritional value. The sale of "cream soup" containing not less than $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of edible oil or fat is permissible, although one would have expected cream soup to contain cream (milk fat) as an essential constituent in reasonable proportion.

From this very brief explanation of some of our problems, Council will, I am sure, appreciate the complexity of Food and Drugs administration and that effectiveness depends on extensive knowledge and experience of the subject supported by sound administrative practice. I feel that such qualities have been fully applied locally and that adequate protection is being afforded our public, resulting in a progressively improved standard of our food supplies.

FOOD SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS:

During the year samples of various foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. The variety of foods, number of samples and results of analysis were as follows:-

Article Sampled.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk	133	126	7
Ground Almonds	3	3	-
Macaroni	1	1	-
Pearl Barley	1	1	-
Baking Powder	1	1	-
Tomato Ketchup	2	2	-
Canned Fish	2	2	-
Canned Peas	1	1	-
Pepper Flavoured Compound	2	2	-
Mixed Spice	1	1	-
Polonios	1	1	-
Meat Paste	5	5	-
Fish Paste	2	2	-
Honey	2	2	-
Lemon Cheese	1	1	-
Minced meat	2	2	-
Dates	1	1	-
Glycerine	1	1	-
Aspirin Tablets	4	4	-
Cheese Spread	1	-	1
Dessicated Coconut	2	2	-
Cake Flour	1	1	-
Cake Topping	1	1	-
Corn Flour	2	2	-
Ground Rice	1	1	-
Salad Cream	2	2	-
Marshmallow Cream	1	1	-
Canned Cherries	2	2	-
Curry Powder	2	2	-
White Pepper	1	1	-
Gravy Browning	1	1	-
Marmalade	2	2	-
Table Jolly Crystals	1	1	-
Glace Cherries	3	3	-
Mixed Peel	1	1	-
Popcorns	1	1	-
Chest & Throat Tablets	1	1	-
Tea-Time Tablets	1	1	-
Iron Nerve Tablets	1	1	-
Aspro Tablets	1	1	-
Ice Cream	11	11	-
Cream	1	-	1
Raspberry Vinegar	1	1	-
Tomato Chutney	1	1	-
Mixed Spice	1	1	-
Canned Soup	1	1	-
Canned Tomatoes	1	1	-
Milk Beverage	1	1	-
Orange Squash	1	1	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	1	-
Table Jelly	1	1	-
Mixed Peel	1	1	-
Dried Figs	1	1	-
Gee's Linctus Pastilles	1	1	-
Compound Emulsion Liquid Paraffin	1	1	-
Cream of Margarine	1	1	-
Butter	2	2	-
Margarine	2	2	-
Lard	1	1	-
Sago	1	1	-
Christmas Pudding	1	1	-
Blanchange Powder	1	1	-
Golden Raising Powder	1	1	-
White Pepper	1	1	-

Article.	16. No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Mixed Spice	1	1	-
Ground Nutmeg	1	1	-
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	-
Preserved Ginger	1	1	-
Malt Vinegar	3	3	-
Sauce	1	1	-
Marmite	1	1	-
Dried Soup	1	1	-
Stuffing	2	2	-
Lentils	1	1	-
Fish Cakes	1	1	-
Sandwich Spread	1	1	-
Whisky	3	3	-
Brandy	1	1	-
Run	2	2	-
Cocoa	2	2	-
Jan	2	2	-
Figs	2	2	-
Cut Mixed Peel	1	1	-
Cough Sweets	1	1	-
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Totals:-	259	250	9
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The comparison with the previous years is as follows:-

Year.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
1943	135	128	7
1944	119	117	2
1945	174	166	8
1946	162	153	9
1947	176	166	10
1948	200	183	17
1949	249	249	-
1950	242	232	10
1951	229	220	9
1952	259	250	9

Number of samples taken per 1,000 of population -			
Estimated 1951 - 44,000	...	...	5.88
Percentage of Milks taken not conforming to standards in relation to number taken	...	...	5.26
Percentage of Foods other than Milk not conforming to standards in relation to number taken	...	...	1.58
Percentage of all Foods not conforming to standards in relation to number taken	...	...	3.47

ADULTERATED SAMPLES:

Of the adulterated samples of milk, the first two were found to contain added water to the extent of 5% and 11% respectively, and these adulterations were followed immediately by "in course of delivery" samples at seven different points. There was no added water in any of these but in two of them there were slight deficiencies in non-fatty solids. However, at a little later date, out of six informal samples, one was found to contain

4% added water.

Another six informal samples were taken of the same source and two of these were found to contain added water to the extent of 2% and 3% respectively. The matter was still pursued and another ten informal samples were taken at different dates. All these were found to be genuine.

It seemed clear that the added water was contained in the milk before delivery to the respective retailers as adulteration was found to take place spasmodically and at different points although it was all of the same source. No further adulterations of this supply have, to the end of this year, been discovered. We feel that the suspected culprit became suspicious of our sampling activities, and we can only assume that this was the reason why further milk samples were found to be genuine.

Two samples of Channel Islands Milk were found to be 14% respectively deficient in fat and, in accordance with the Ministry of Food Circular, these facts were reported to the Milk Division of the Ministry of Food.

A sample of Cheese Spread was found, on analysis, to contain excess water, but as this was a foreign cheese there were no standards upon which to take action.

An informal sample of Cream was purchased and this was found to contain 32.1 parts per cent of fat, 45.4 parts per cent of dry matter and 11.6 parts per cent of sugar (as sucrose). This sample did not comply with the definition of cream as required by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 to 1950, it being a synthetic cream. Attempts were made to purchase a formal sample of this article but there was no future occasion on which it was sold.

THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS:

The regulations provide that unless milk contains a minimum of 3% fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. The average percentage composition of the whole of the milk samples in the Borough in 1952 was as follows:-

<u>No. of milk samples examined.</u>	<u>Milk fat - percentage</u>	<u>Non-fatty solids - percentage.</u>
133	3.55%	8.65%

The figures for the ten previous years was as follows:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of milk samples examined.</u>	<u>Milk fat - percentage.</u>	<u>Non-fatty solids - percentage.</u>
1942	64	3.8%	8.7%
1943	85	3.63%	8.66%
1944	66	3.68%	8.78%
1945	127	3.60%	8.68%
1946	115	3.47%	7.71%
1947	124	3.30%	8.63%
1948	123	3.50%	8.45%
1949	98	3.56%	8.67%
1950	118	3.63%	8.68%
1951	126	3.49%	8.65%

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925 - 1940:

All the samples of Milk and Ice Cream were free from preservatives, and except for those not genuine, all good quality.

The samples of Macaroni and Pearl Barley were free from sulphites. The Pearl Barley was free from mineral facing.

The samples of Tomato Ketchup were free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids, and had copper contents (on dried solids) of 13 parts per million and 7 parts per million respectively.

The Pepper Flavoured Compounds and Mixed Spices were free from extraneous siliceous matters.

Samples of Polonics, Meat Paste and Fish Paste were free from boric acids and sulphites.

The Honey, Lemon Cheesc, Minced meat and Dates were free from sulphites.

The samples of Dried Coconut were free from sulphites as were the samples of Cake Flour, Cake Topping, Cornflour and Ground Rice.

The samples of Honey, Marmalade, Glace Cherries, Mixed Peel and Popcorns were free from sulphites, as were also the samples of Cornflour, Raspberry Vinegar and Tomato Chutney. The Tomato Chutney contained 14 parts per million of copper on dried solids.

The Orange Squash contained 210 parts of sulphur dioxide per million (maximum limit 350 parts per million).

The Coffee and Chicory Essence contained 180 parts of benzoic acid per million.

The samples of Table Jelly, Mixed Peel and Dried Figs were free from sulphites.

A sample of Jam contained 19 parts of sulphur dioxide per million (maximum limit of 40 parts per million).

The samples of Butter were free from boric acid, and those of Margarine contained 0.22% and 0.8% boric acid.

The samples of Ground Almonds were free from sulphites, as well as those of Sago, Christmas Pudding and Blenheim.

The Vinegars were free from mineral acid and contained not more than traces of arsenic.

The Sauce was free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids.

The samples of Fish Cakes were free from boric acid and sulphites.

Further samples of Jam and Marmalade as well as samples of Cough Sweets, Figs and Cut Mixed Peel were free from sulphites.

The Glace Cherries contained 25 parts and 28 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively (maximum limit 100 parts per million).

MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS. 1949. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILIZED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949:

The dairies where milk and milk utensils are stored were regularly inspected during the year.

There are 22 purveyors registered by Council for the sale of

ungraded milk, within the Borough. The number of licences granted for the sale of designated milks were:-

Pasteurised:	(a) Dealer's Licences	-	21
	(b) Supplementary Licences	-	3
Sterilized:	Dealer's Licences	-	11
Tuberculin Tested :	Dealer's Licences	-	19

The sampling and examination of our milk supply undertaken during the year was as follows:-

Nature of Examination.	No. submitted.	No. Satisfactory.	No. not satisfactory.
Adulteration.	133	126	7
Bacterial Purity	71	67	4
Presence of Tuberculosis	29	29	Nil

BYELAWS MADE UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, FOR SECURING THE OBSERVANCE OF SANITARY AND CLEANLY PRACTICE AND CONDITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING, WRAPPING AND DELIVERY OF FOOD AND SALE OF FOOD IN THE OPEN AIR:

A survey of all food premises in the Borough is nearing completion.

Detailed particulars of each premises are being separately filed, together with a sketch plan, notices served and all correspondence. In time to come there will be provided, therefore, a most comprehensive record of every food premises in the Borough. Any short-comings or irregularities may then be readily checked and dealt with and a constant review will make for adequate control. Notices are served to provide for structural improvements, sanitary and hygienic appliances and a constant and sufficient supply of hot and cold water. There is, therefore, every encouragement for those employed in the food trades to provide for and maintain clean and hygienic conditions.

We have already surveyed and recorded, as indicated above, the following food premises:-

Licensed Premises	...	36
Bakehouses	...	20
Butchers premises	...	41
Wet Fish (combined with Fruit & Vegetable) premises	...	13
Wet Fish premises	...	5
Catering Establishments	...	27
Greengrocers premises	...	7
Fish Friers premises	...	27
Grocers	...	158
Mineral Water Manufacturers	...	1

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We have, during the progress of this survey, continued the practice of the Chairman and your Sanitary Officers meeting the various sections of the Food Trades and discussing with them the interpretation and application of our Clean Food Byelaws. These meetings have been appreciated by the trade. At such meetings, more often than not, there has been a full appreciation of the Councils' requirements in respect of food premises and members have felt convinced that such requirements were justified and a distinct advantage to the successful development of their business. Having thus obtained the confidence

of the traders we have found that after serving our notices of requirements, there has been an excellent response. We are satisfied that much of the work required has already been carried out, but we shall be reporting fully when our re-survey of food premises will be carried out. This course of action will be commenced during the Autumn when reports will be presented to Council on the progress made.

Throughout the survey and at the many meetings with the various sections of the food trade we have continually stressed the vital importance of personal hygiene in all stages of food preparation, storage and handling. We feel that too much emphasis cannot be laid on this aspect of the problem. Having stressed the dangers of food contamination through unsatisfactory standards of personal hygiene, we have pointed out that the sanitary conditions of food premises and the equipment used therein are of almost equal importance. A conscientious food handler may endeavour to employ clean methods in his or her work in respect of unsatisfactory premises for which suitable amenities and equipment have not been provided. How much easier would the task become, how much greater success might be achieved, if adequate attention were paid to structural and other details if the food handler were provided with clean premises and equipment? On the other hand, careless workers will make even less effort if their surroundings do not encourage them to give of their best. It is, therefore, essential that satisfactory premises, equipment and utensils should always be provided.

The survey has revealed that some of the principal factors which militate against satisfactory standards of food hygiene in our many food premises, is the lack of sufficient space in which to carry out the necessary process relating to the manufacture, preparation and handling of food. This weakness is particularly applicable to some of our catering establishments, notably small cafes and even some of our restaurant kitchens, although it is obvious in other spheres. The need for maximum space in which to conduct business with the public is appreciated. It is, however, almost impossible to maintain proper hygienic standards if there is insufficient room in which to undertake preparatory work, to enable the dirty processes connected to the food trade to be segregated from the clean.

In almost every food trade there are 'dirty' and 'clean' processes. Proprietors and Managers of food premises should, therefore, ensure that sufficient space is allocated for the 'back room' jobs, so that these may be carried out in a clean, adequate manner. It is also essential that all food premises should be maintained in sound structural condition. In no other way can a reasonable standard of cleanliness be observed.

Another feature that stands out in the smaller premises, and in some cases, even in the larger business premises, is that of inadequate storage facilities. If proper storage is neglected and if spoilage, decomposition or contamination are allowed to occur, the most careful precautions taken during the preparation and previous handling of food stuffs may be undone. For this reason we stress that adequate attention must be given to the conditions under which food is being stored.

Our Clean Food Byelaws do not specifically state that all food shops should have glass plated fronts. Nevertheless, one of the byelaws require that food traders shall "take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from dust, dirt, mud, filth, dirty water, animals, rodents, flies, insects and other sources of contamination including contamination by other persons, and in particular shall cause the food to be so placed as to prevent risk of contamination from such sources".

My submission is that no food trader could comply with this Byelaw unless he has a closed shop front to protect the food exposed for sale from the contaminating effect of road dust which may be blown thereon. We have, accordingly, travelled on several old established traders who have carried on business from open shops to provide an enclosed plate glass frontage. There are now only three small premises without such shop fronts and unless we eventually succeed in prevailing upon the owners to enclose such premises, Council will have to consider whether legal action should be instituted.

We are gradually prevailing upon some of our traders to enclose with glass panels their street trading vehicles and include therein the provision of hand washing facilities such as a small sink, supply of hot water, soap and towels. All vehicles for the sale of ice cream already comply with these conditions. We hope eventually to be able to report that every food vehicle trading in this Borough provides adequate protection for the food exposed therein and suitable hand washing facilities for the persons handling the food.

Much time, energy and interest has been given to the raising of our local food standards and food hygiene generally. Countless evenings may have been considered sacrificed when lecturing to members of the food trades on food hygiene etc. We have had a somewhat impatient feeling that results have not been manifested rapidly enough to give a real appreciation of the progress achieved. We must realise, however, that results, although progressive, must inevitably take time and even when they do become abundantly obvious much education has yet to penetrate into our homes and amongst the food consuming public where neglect and indifference to the principles of food hygiene still prevail.

We are somewhat encouraged however when we think back to the very serious outbreak of para typhoid throughout South Wales during 1952. Contaminated food is recognised as the medium for the spread of para typhoid. If the principles of food hygiene are rigidly applied much food poisoning and infection, such as para typhoid, would be avoided. During 1952 we had nine cases of para typhoid at Port Talbot. Throughout South Wales there were over 500 cases, the majority of which were within a 50 mile radius of Port Talbot. We had reason to believe that two of our cases were infected outside the Borough. The cause of the epidemic throughout South Wales was not definitely discovered although several foods were suspected and its spread was no doubt influenced by lack of personal hygiene.

With our rapid industrial development, drawing as we do on labour for miles around Port Talbot; with the thousands that feed at our works canteens and having regard to the thousands that visit our beach in the summer months, feeding as they do at our small cafes, it is remarkable that this epidemic of paratyphoid did not seriously affect our Borough. Had such an outbreak occurred amongst steelworkers feeding in the works canteens or amongst some of the many visitors to our beach, the results could have been disastrous. We are modest enough to draw some satisfaction from the submission that were it not for the clean food campaign that has been waged in this Borough for the past three years we would not have escaped so lightly from the para typhoid epidemic. In this respect we submit that our activities are already paying a rich dividend.

SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

Council has passed a Resolution requiring all vehicles, stalls, carts, barrows, or other vehicles and even baskets or trays from which food is sold in any street or public place to have the name and address of the dealer legibly and conspicuously displayed thereon.

WATER SUPPLY:

Two hundred and fourteen samples of water were taken by your sanitary officers for Bacteriological Examination. These were obtained from various points along your several water supplies so that an adequate check could be maintained on the general purity of our drinking water.

Several samples were taken of the water before it reached the chlorination point and whilst a number of these did not reach a satisfactory standard, there was no cause for undue alarm. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out, that samples taken at the same time and of the same water after passing the chlorination point proved in every case to be satisfactory.

Thirty three samples were proved to be unsatisfactory and of these twenty-seven were of unchlorinated water.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

In September 1951, a Council Deputation met representatives of the Steel Company of Wales and in an agreed report of the meeting appeared the following:-

(b) Excessive dust from New Blast Furnaces: On behalf of the Steel Company, assurances were given that when the plant at present being installed was completed, all blast furnace gas would be cleansed and dust would be emitted at very infrequent intervals. The Chief Engineer suggested that this would be within seven or eight months time.

(c) Excessive dust and grit from Coke Quenching Plant: Mr. Young stated that the Company should not agree to the installation of a dry quenching plant and the method of quenching now adopted was similar to that in other modern plants in the country. The Chief Sanitary Inspector emphasized that this nuisance was going to become more pronounced as a result of the construction of 90 additional coke ovens and that the inhabitants of the area affected could not be expected to tolerate such conditions. He stressed that the attitude and mood of Council was that all steps would be taken to impress upon the Steel Company the absolute necessity for remedial measures which, in his opinion, could only be assured by the introduction of dry quenching plant. He would like to feel that the Steel Company appreciated the magnitude of the nuisance and would agree to such course. Mr. Young promised to submit the matter to his Company but did not feel that the Company would agree.

Having regard to these assurances the dust and grit nuisance in the Taibach area was tolerated for some time, but when no solution appeared possible, after the period indicated by the Company had expired, I advised the need of a further deputation from Council to the Steel Company of Wales. Just at this time, however, serious mechanical accidents happened in the Steel Company of Wales' installations which would tend to further increase the grit and dust nuisance. Council was requested by the Steel Company to postpone the sending of a deputation until the return of more normal conditions at the works. It was obvious that the amount of blast furnace gas produced in the new furnaces was far in excess of that which could be used up in the various works installations and the position was further aggravated by the accidents referred to. The result was that any excess gas was discharged into the air at high level through the furnace bleeders. (These bleeders are safety valves on the top of the furnaces letting off gas and dust that arises during what is known as a 'slip' in the furnaces and are not intended to allow gas and dust to blow off continuously). Whilst we, therefore, had a blowing off of gas at high level, it contained much dust, and was, at this time, progressively increasing.

Following representations made to the Company and the pressure for a meeting between Council and the Steel Company representatives an attempt was made by the Steel Company to reduce the dust and grit nuisance by discharging into the atmosphere, during favourable wind currents, cleaned blast furnace gas at low level. We were not aware of this arrangement. It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise on the 8th of July, 1952, to receive a deputation to the office from Mill Row, Taibach, complaining that people in the area were suffering from severe headaches and sickness. I came to the conclusion that this was due, through some cause or other, to a concentration of blast furnace gas in the area. Blast furnace gas contains a large percentage of carbon monoxide, carbonic acid and nitrogen. So the attempt on the part of the Steel Company to reduce the dust and grit nuisance resulted in something that was far more dangerous to the health and well being of the people in this neighbourhood. From enquiries immediately instituted, it was confirmed that blast furnace gas was being discharged at low

level. I stressed upon the Management that under no circumstances could this be allowed to continue. I was obliged to agree to the only alternative which was the release of blast furnace gas at high level through the furnace tops, which, of course, would contain large quantities of dust and grit.

During this period we installed deposit gauges to measure atmospheric deposits. At the Taibach Station we had a deposit equal to 459.8 tons to the square mile. This was an extraordinary figure especially having regard to the fact that in the centre of Port Talbot the figure was 38.69 tons to the square mile. It served, however, to indicate the seriousness of the grit and dust nuisance and the suffering experienced by the people in the Taibach area.

The emission of blast furnace gas at low level was reported to Doctor Mahler, the Government Inspector for the Western Region under the Alkali Etc., Works Regulations Acts, who visited the area and discussed the matter with both Mr. Cartwright and myself. Mr. Cartwright expressed his deep concern and his desire to be co-operative. At the same time he gave an assurance that all blast furnace gas would be discharged at a considerable height through furnace top and that the obsolete furnaces at Port Talbot would be kept in being simply to burn up any excess gas that could not be discharged at the top of the furnaces. We were still left with a serious dust and grit nuisance. This was eventually reduced considerably by the construction of a stack carried to a considerable height and attached to the gas-holder at Port Talbot. The production of blast furnace gas is at the rate of approximately 15 million cubic feet per hour and whilst much of this is used in the various steel manufacturing processes, the surplus is bled off through this new stack. The capacity limit of this new stack is about 1.6 million cubic feet per hour. Should breakdowns or accidents happen and the amount of blast furnace gas consumed be so reduced that the surplus would exceed 1.6 million cubic feet per hour, then it would have to be released clean at low level or through furnace top containing an excess of dust and grit. It will be appreciated, therefore, that we have not yet had the complete solution for our problems of discharging gas at low level or discharging through furnace top containing an excess of dust. An undertaking has been given, however, that under no circumstances, apart from a mechanical mishap, is it permissible to bleed furnace gas at low level and then only having due regard for atmospheric conditions.

From our records reproduced in this report it will be seen that the grit and dust nuisance progressively reduced from 460 tons in August to 35 tons per square mile in November. In December, however, and the Spring of 1953, the recorded deposits show a progressive increase. This, in my opinion, is due to pollution arising from the coke ovens in respect of which action has been taken, but which will be referred to in my report for 1953.

COKE OVENS:

To a Council deputation that met the Steel Works Management during the year it was submitted, on behalf of the Management, that when conditions at the blast furnaces had been improved, we would perhaps find little to complain of from the coke ovens, for it was suggested at the time that it was difficult to distinguish between dust from the furnaces and that from the coke ovens. I was definitely not in agreement with this statement at the time and am more satisfied than ever that, now we have reached a stage when pollution from the blast furnaces is under control and reduced to a minimum, the major source of atmospheric pollution in the Taibach area is the coke ovens.

Atmospheric pollution from these coke ovens may be briefly described under three headings, (1) coal charging, (2) coke pushing and (3) coke quenching.

The coal used to charge the ovens is washed and screened to reduce its ash, sulphur and extraneous refuse content. The corresponding

benefit is an overall increase in yield of coke and by-products and a reduction of hydrogen sulphide in the resultant gas. The coal is fed into the ovens through openings at the top, the heavy iron covers of which the openings are, of course, temporarily removed. If one throws a shovel of coal on a red hot fire, there is immediately evolved a dense cloud of volatile smoke which, fortunately for the thrower, goes up the chimney. It can, therefore, be imagined what happens when over 14 tons of coal are discharged into an oven with a temperature of around 1000°F; especially as the charging is completed in about 1 to 2 minutes. Immediately the coal enters the oven the volatiles are driven off as smoke (called in the industry "green-gas"). The coal discharged through the charging holes forms pyramids of coal which prevent the gases reaching the take-off. In addition, the heat of the oven causes 'foamings' of the coal which increases the obstruction. The covers to the charging holes, therefore, cannot be replaced until the leveller bar has been passed over the top of these pyramids to clear a passage above the coal to allow the gases to reach the take-off pipes. This takes not less than 2 minutes on the average, and for this period and until the covers are replaced, dense clouds of green gas are discharged through these holes. If one stands some distance away from the plant the smoke pall on a clear day is very like that seen in photographs of the dropping of an atomic bomb. The gross coking time is about 20 hours. There are 144 ovens so the process of charging and discharging over the whole of the batteries is continuous and the plant is in operation day and night throughout the week. The degree of pollution can, therefore, be imagined. If this smoke could be arrested, not only would pollution be mitigated, but I am of the opinion that the by-product recovery figures would show a decided increase.

During the charging process the tops of the ascension pipes are left open, emitting large quantities of dense smoke. Removable steam ejectors are fitted which can be inserted into these ascension pipes through plug holes and used whilst charging the oven to draw the large volume of gas made at that time from the oven to the collecting main, and so to reduce smoke emission. In spite of this appliance, steam ejection is, however, not practiced, and in response to a request to do so it is submitted that it would interfere with the calorific value of gas produced and supplied to the Wales Gas Board. At Nantgarw, however, steam ejection is practiced and there is no complaint from the Wales Gas Board in respect to the calorific value of the gas supplied. The Nantgarw ovens have double ascension pipes and gas take-off mains. The Port Talbot ovens are fitted with single ascension pipes, but provision is made for the installation of a second ascension pipe for each oven if required in future.

The elimination of smoke during charging is packed with problems yet I feel that such problems should not be beyond the ingenuity of technicians and scientists in the iron and steel industry. For the present, however, I feel that a reduction in the charging time (i.e. to avoid leaving charging holes open too long) and the rapid closing of ascension pipes and the practice of steam injection into such pipes during charging would reduce considerably the present atmospheric pollution.

COKE PUSHING: When the charge has been completely coked, the doors at the one end of the oven are removed and the pusher arm inserted from one end and the charge literally pushed out, at the other. The cake of coke is hot and friable and must fall a distance of several feet into the quenching car. Considerable fly ash is given off during this operation. Except in windy weather the nuisance is purely local and, therefore, is concentrated in the Taibach area.

COKE QUENCHING: The coke is conveyed by quenching car to the quenching chamber where a considerable quantity of water is poured on the hot coke from the top of the chamber. This gives rise to an enormous volume of steam containing ash, sulphur etc., which also carries with it some of the fly ash already suspended in the atmosphere following upon the operation of pushing the coke from the oven.

Dry quenching has been suggested to the Steel Company as a solution, but the Company felt that it would not be justified in adopting an alternative method of quenching. The Steel Company is, of course, not obliged to adopt

our suggested method of dry quenching, but it is, however, obliged to adopt all practical methods to remedy a nuisance which is the subject of much complaint in the Taibach area.

A small contributory feature to pollution, however, may be that of leaking doors. Another is the admitted defects in the walls of ovens permitting smoke from the ovens to be drawn into the heating flues. This smoke is discharged with the gases and is continuously blowing off in varied quantities particularly through the stack at the Taibach end of the coke ovens. From the progressive increase of smoke, I can only presume that the leakages are serious and repairs to ovens long over due.

The Council were assured that experiments would be introduced to remedy the nuisance from wet quenching and a small Technical Committee was set up, of which I was a member. Only one meeting of this Committee has taken place at which I suggested that consideration should be given to methods of passing the volumes of steam from the quenching process through a tower where the steam could be adequately sprayed with water and cleansed of much of its impurities. I am not aware of any further action having been taken and certainly no meeting of this Technical Committee has taken place.

I understand that it is intended to construct a number of additional ovens near the present site. Unless some action is taken to remedy the existing pollution the smoke and grit nuisance in the Taibach area must inevitably increase.

From my experience and interest in the progressive development of the iron and steel industry, I reluctantly harbour a feeling that this tremendous industry is vitally interested in efficiency as an economic factor and that the reduction of atmospheric pollution is purely incidental. Locally, however, there appears to exist much goodwill. Subject to continual vigilance on our part, I feel that much could be achieved towards the maintenance of a reasonable clean atmosphere at Port Talbot by a mutual appreciation of the Steel Company's problems and difficulties on the one hand, and the Council's statutory duties towards the health and welfare of the community on the other.

RECORDS OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Industry today is supported and maintained by the best scientific and technical services. It is useless then for a local authority to make any claims upon industry in the realm of atmospheric pollution unless it is sure of its facts and supplied by reliable technical information.

Council has, therefore, established two stations - one at Groes and the other in the centre of Port Talbot - for the recording of atmospheric impurities in the form of deposited matter such as ash, grit and dust and sulphur dioxide - a gas which in the presence of water and air is slowly converted to sulphuric acid.

Whilst these impurities do not produce diseases or types of diseases peculiar to themselves, they are, nevertheless, recognised as powerful contributing factors to ill health. On the other hand, the effect on plant and vegetable life, damage to soil, buildings and fabrics is colossal. It is reasonably certain that the oxides and sulphur in the air washed down by the rain, cause considerable damage to stone work of buildings - particularly calciferous stones or lime stones - metal work, textiles and other equipment. It has been estimated that not less than 60% of all metallic corrosion is caused by sulphur acids in the air and losses involved reach stupendous sums.

During the year and following the increased dust and grit nuisance at Taibach, the Groes Station was dispensed with and a station established on the roof of the Regent Cinema at Taibach. The records of such heavy deposits obtained at the Taibach station were convincing proof of the extent of the pollution in this area and were used by Council in its demands

for immediate action on the part of the Steel Company. To obtain reliable records, however, they must be taken for a considerable period of time. It is only by such records that we can check and assess the real position.

The sulphur dioxide gauges were operating throughout the year but the Groes Station was abolished on the 31st July and the gauge removed to the Taibach station on the 1st August. The deposit gauges came into operation at both Taibach and Town Centre from the 1st August. The amount of deposited matter recorded in the first month at Taibach was so considerable that it shocked both citizens and the Steel Company alike and in this respect proved the value of recordings.

Rainfall is also recorded at these two stations. We exchange our records with the Steel Company of Wales; the Steel Company's station being at the Sports Ground at Groes. The Steel Company's figures for rainfall and sunshine are recorded in this report.

MONTH.	DEPOSIT GAUGES (Tons per square mile).	LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES. (In milligrammes per 100 sq. cms).	RAINFALL. (in inches).			SUNSHINE. (in hours).
	TOWN CENTRE.	TAIBACH.	TOWN CENTRE.	TAIBACH	GROES.	GROES.
JANUARY					4.96	71.9
FEBRUARY					.85	79.7
MARCH					4.37	93.0
APRIL					3.59	151.9
MAY					3.88	184.1
JUNE					2.595	160.4
JULY					1.405	152.2
AUGUST	38.69	459.80		6.50	6.40	139.8
SEPTEMBER	14.07	106.62		2.24	2.915	120.8
OCTOBER	24.72	81.03		3.61	4.57	102.7
NOVEMBER	13.07	35.18		3.24	4.44	68.5
DECEMBER	22.17	45.07		3.69	4.38	58.4

The recording of rain-fall at these two stations was commenced on the 1.8.52

This station came into being 1.8.52

Station dis-continued and transferred to Taibach 31.7.52

Measurement of Atmospheric Deposits commenced on the 1.8.52

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949:

Our sewers, refuse dumps and several of our dwelling houses and business premises were treated for rat infestation during the year. Subject to our administrative arrangement being in conformity with the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries requirements, a grant of 50% of our total irrecoverable expenditure is made by the Ministry towards our rodent destruction work. When it is realised that the grant is also made in respect of the treatment of our sewers, refuse dumps and other Council properties, of which it is the legal obligation of Council to keep free of rats, this grant represents something like 75% of our total administrative costs.

We treat private dwellings free of any charge to the occupier unless, of course, there is gross negligence contributing to the rat infestation. Work is undertaken on business and industrial premises subject to the reimbursement of the cost of such work to the local authority. The Council costs include the time of the Rodent Operative, plus cost of material plus 20% establishment charges. A total of twenty-four business premises were treated during the year, £27. 14. 7½d. being paid to Council in respect of such work. The total hours spent at those twenty-four business premises, together with the number of baiting points, material used, cost recoverable and rats killed are as follows:-

Hours:	Baiting Points:	Sausage Rusk:	Poison:	Costs Recoverable:	Estimated kill of rats:	Do
134½	447	153 lb.	15½ ozs.	£27.14.7½d.	334	

On several occasions we treated relatively new dwelling houses for rat infestation in cavity walls and above the bedroom ceilings. We discovered in some cases that access to cavity walls was obtained through defective wall ventilators or through openings left after the insertion of water and gas pipes or sink wastes through these walls. We notified the Borough Engineer of these discoveries, suggesting that special care be taken in making good openings made in cavity walls of new houses.

A 10% treatment of our sewers was undertaken twice during the year. The Baglan Refuse Tip was treated on five occasions and the old Abe Refuse Tip and surrounding ditches treated twice during the year.

Particulars of our activities as notified to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries were as follows:-

Activity of Local Authority.	Local Authority.	<u>Types of Properties.</u>		Others including Business Premises.	TOTAL.
		Dwelling Houses.	Agricultural		
No. of properties inspected as a result of (a) noti- fication (b) survey or otherwise:	(a) 8 (b) -	194 206	- 12	24 -	226 218
No. of properties found to be infested by rats:	(Major) 6 (Minor) 2	35 200	6 6	6 18	53 226
No. of properties seriously infested by mice:	-	35	-	4	39
No. of properties treated by local authority:	8	235	12	24	279

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

Our common lodging houses are registered annually. We have only two lodging houses in the Borough and these are more than adequate for our needs. A check of the number of lodgers accommodated in these houses is made from time to time. The number of beds and the average number of lodgers in both lodging houses during the year were as follows:-

Premises:	No. of beds allowed.	No. of existing beds.	No. of lodgers accommodated.	Amount of spare accommodation.
0/42 Cwmavon Rd:	55	16	16	39
5/57 Greenpark:	52	51	44	8
	107	67	60	47

It will be appreciated from the foregoing particulars that ample lodging house accommodation exists in the Borough. I feel that with the advent of Eventide Homes and the supplementation of pensions, aged people should be discouraged from settling down in common lodging houses, inasmuch as, however comfortable such places can be, they lack many of the essential features of a good home and dwelling. During the year thirty-one visits and inspections were made of these two lodging houses, several being made at night. The time has come for Council to consider whether there is now need for two lodging houses for the Borough.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR:

The slaughtering of animals for the Glyncoerrwg U.D.C., Porthcawl U.D.C. and part of the Penybont R.D.C. and the Borough of Port Talbot is centralized at our Public Abattoir. Consignments of meat also leave the Abattoir, from time to time, for Cardiff, Bristol and London markets.

The general structural condition of the Abattoir has been reported upon in previous annual reports. General repairs and small structural adaptations were carried out during the year. To provide for a satisfactory Abattoir complete demolition and rebuilding would be necessary. However, one feels that the space available at this site is totally inadequate for a modern premises.

Particulars of diseased and unsound meat condemned at our Abattoir are found under the heading of 'Meat and Food Inspection' in this report, and also in the returns supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and included in his report.

A total of 26,058 animals were killed at the Abattoir during the year. Figures for the previous five years were as follows:-

1947	14,920
1948	14,519
1949	19,519
1950	21,132
1951	23,924
1952	26,058

It will be noticed that there has been a progressively increasing number of animals killed during the last five years. I feel satisfied that a still larger number of animals could be killed locally if structural improvements, even to the present premises, were carried out.

The whole of the meat from the Abattoir was examined by your Sanitary Officers. As an additional guarantee to the Public, all meat leaving the Abattoir bears the official inspection stamp of the Port Talbot Corporation. This is the only Abattoir in Wales where the Ministry of Food approval for meat marking obtains. This Ministerial consent for meat marking is only given when standards and efficiency of meat inspection meets with the approval of the Ministry of Food.

The slaughterhouse returns appear in Appendix A to this report.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933:

In no single instance was it necessary to issue a warning or a corrective during the year, for the provisions of this Act were complied with in every respect.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The offensive trades in the area are those of Fat Boiling, Gut Scraping and Rag & Bone Collecting. A total of 56 visits of inspection were made during the year but no serious nuisance was discovered.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT:

Four certificates under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts were granted during the year in respect of the following dwelling houses:-

28 Seaview Terrace, Aberavon.
6 Carlos Street, Port Talbot.
169 Water Street, Aberavon.
9 Ford Road, Velindre.

FACTORIES:

The activities of your Sanitary Department in relation to those duties imposed upon this Council by the Factory Act of 1957 were as follows:-

1. Inspection of Factories:

Premises on register.	Inspection.	Number of written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
249	376	9	-

2. Particulars found in Factories:

Particulars.	: Number of cases in which defects : were found.				: Number of : cases in which : prosecutions : were instituted.
	: Referred				
	: Found	: Remedied	: To H.M.	: By H.M.	
	:	:	: Inspector	: Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	3	3	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S3)	1	1	-	2	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	1	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork).	10	12	-	-	-
Total	22	22	-	11	-

Work carried out during the year was as follows:-

Cleansing carried out	3
Accumulations removed	2
Roofs repaired	2
Lighting improved	1
Heating improved	1
Sanitary conveniences renewed	2
New sanitary accommodation provided	2
Cleansing of sanitary accommodation	2
Other repairs	10

CINEMAS:

A total of 59 visits of inspection were made to the six cinemas in the Borough. These are licenced annually when reports of the several officers of the Council and the Fire Service Officer of the Glamorgan County Council are considered by the Cinema Licensing Committee. The attention of the Committee is directed to the suitability and sufficiency of the amenities provided for patrons and staff, together with the sufficiency of ventilation, heating, lighting, conditions of cleanliness and means of protection and escape from fire, etc. One is very pleased to report a general progressive improvement in the standard of maintenance of our cinemas.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

The investigation of the general conditions associated with every case of infectious disease notified is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector. The isolation of patients, contacts and possible source of infection is checked. The number of inspections made during the year under this heading was 142 and a total of 106 houses and 184 lots of bedding, clothing etc., were disinfected.

The cases investigated during 1952 were as follows:-

DIPHTHERIA:

7 cases were reported and investigated. All these cases were later proved to be negative and removed from our records.

SCARLET FEVER:

63 cases were reported and investigated. Five of these cases were found not to be Scarlet Fever and removed from our records. The recorded cases were, therefore, 63.

The number of houses affected was:-

59 houses with one case in each	-	59
2 houses with two cases in each	-	4

		63

PARATYPHOID:

During the months of July to November, nine cases of Paratyphoid were reported and investigated by your officers. Whilst our investigations and the action taken helped toward the prevention of the spread of this infection, we were unable to discover the actual source of the disease. All clothing and bedding in any way associated with these cases was disinfected by steam.

Two cases of Dysentery and eight cases of Erysipelas and two cases of Meningitis were also investigated during the year.

PROSECUTIONS:

We were reluctantly obliged to institute the following prosecutions during the year:-

Name.	Offence.	Result.
OWNER (UNKNOWN)	Contraventions of Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as to Sanitary defects at 19 Copper Row, Cwmavon.	Order upon Local Authority to undertake the work.
GIOVANNI GATTI, 12 Ynysygwas, Cwmavon.	Contraventions of:- (a) Sub-section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. (b) Sub-section 1(c) of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. (c) Sub-section 1(d) of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. (d) Sub-section 1(g) of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. (e) Sub-section 1(h) of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. (f) Sub-section 1(i) of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £3. 0. Od. Fined £1. 0. Od. Fined £1. 0. Od. Fined £1. 0. Od. Fined £1. 0. Od. Fined £1. 0. Od.
MESSRS. W.H. JOHN & SONS, Ltd., Riverside Bakery, Bridgend.	Sale of loaf of bread not of substance demanded, to wit, contained cigarette.	Fined £5. 0. Od. and costs

* This was an unusual case where no owner existed. Notice for drainage and W.C. accommodation was accordingly addressed to the owner and affixed on the premises. A similar procedure was adopted in the service of the summons. When the case was heard by the Magistrates an Order was made upon the Local Authority to undertake the work. The costs involved are being recovered as a charge upon the property. The rent is now being paid to the Corporation.

The Weekly Slaughtering Returns for 1952 were as follows:-										Pigs. (Ministry of Food)	
Week Ending.	Weekly Total	Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep.		(Private)	
		Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total
1 9 5 2											
Jan: 5th	296	15	15	1	1	68	68	212	212	Nil	Nil
12th	390	27	42	11	12	88	156	474	474	Nil	2
19th	490	36	73	Nil	12	92	248	769	769	Nil	69
26th	260	17	95	13	25	122	370	872	872	2	72
Feb: 2nd	156	4	99	5	30	102	472	917	917	Nil	72
9th	145	16	115	12	42	87	559	947	947	Nil	72
16th	183	7	122	3	45	115	674	1004	1004	Nil	72
23rd	1077	24	146	13	58	132	806	1909	1909	2	74
March 1st	611	8	154	10	68	113	919	2376	2376	1	86
8th	420	16	170	5	73	130	1049	2599	2599	1	131
15th	292	29	199	1	74	102	1151	2746	2746	6	144
22nd	241	14	213	5	79	89	1240	2826	2826	7	196
29th	241	6	219	Nil	79	128	1368	2885	2885	1	244
April 5th	320	11	230	6	85	156	1524	2962	2962	Nil	314
12th	282	20	250	Nil	85	80	1604	3072	3072	Nil	386
19th	331	12	262	8	93	140	1744	3197	3197	Nil	432
26th	254	3	265	3	96	102	1846	3291	3291	Nil	484
May 3rd	213	17	282	Nil	96	109	1955	3301	3301	Nil	561
10th	236	20	302	Nil	96	99	2054	3341	3341	Nil	638
17th	347	3	305	Nil	96	72	2126	3533	3533	Nil	718
24th	316	12	317	1	97	102	2228	3653	3653	Nil	799
31st	394	15	332	4	101	113	2341	3837	3837	Nil	877
June 7th	315	Nil	332	1	102	47	2388	4029	4029	Nil	952
14th	482	6	338	Nil	102	35	2473	4373	4373	Nil	999
21st	669	26	364	Nil	102	75	2548	4890	4890	Nil	1050
28th	1079	22	386	2	104	30	2578	5871	5871	Nil	1094
July 5th	203	28	414	Nil	104	34	2612	5954	5954	Nil	1152
12th	193	38	452	6	110	55	2667	6015	6015	Nil	1185
19th	172	28	480	5	115	35	2702	6067	6067	Nil	1237
26th	160	47	527	13	123	31	2733	6109	6109	Nil	1264
August 2nd	401	54	581	11	139	64	2797	6356	6356	Nil	1289
9th	432	58	639	11	150	55	2852	6634	6634	Nil	1319
16th	698	90	729	31	181	45	2897	7126	7126	Nil	1357
23rd	724	137	866	2	183	62	2959	7629	7629	Nil	1377
30th	811	111	977	21	204	44	3003	8260	8260	Nil	1381

1952 -

Week

• Ending •

1952 - Week Ending.	Weekly Total.	Grand Total.	Bulls, Bullsheads & Heifers.		Cows.		Calves.		Pigs. (Private).		Pigs. (Ministry of Agric.).				
			Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total	Weekly Total	Grand Total			
Sept.	5th.	552	14394	118	1095	20	224	71	3074	349	8609	Nil	7	4	1385
	13th.	789	15183	123	1218	5	229	54	3128	532	9201	Nil	7	15	1400
	20th.	709	15092	88	1306	7	236	43	3171	570	9771	Nil	7	1	1401
	27th.	352	16744	119	1425	5	241	53	3229	662	10433	Nil	7	8	1409
Oct.	4th.	352	17596	77	1502	7	243	50	3279	709	11142	Nil	7	9	1418
	11th.	1269	19365	81	1583	12	260	61	3340	1104	12246	Nil	7	11	1429
	18th.	943	19703	97	1680	16	276	53	3393	632	12878	Nil	7	40	1469
	25th.	927	20635	76	1756	17	293	52	3450	739	13617	Nil	7	43	1512
Nov.	1st.	1063	21690	36	1792	39	332	60	3510	881	14498	Nil	7	47	1559
	8th.	944	22642	85	1977	7	339	35	3545	767	15265	Nil	7	50	1609
	15th.	651	23293	60	1937	21	360	32	3577	489	15754	Nil	7	49	1658
	22nd.	575	23866	54	1991	5	365	37	3614	443	16197	Nil	7	36	1694
Dec.	29th.	219	24087	19	2010	18	383	45	3659	90	16287	1	8	46	1740
	6th.	405	24492	27	2037	21	404	49	3708	265	16552	2	10	41	1781
	13th.	413	24910	46	2083	5	409	54	3762	311	16863	1	11	1	1782
	20th.	801	25711	88	2171	Nil	409	69	3831	644	17507	Nil	11	Nil	1782
	27th.	11	25722	Nil	2171	Nil	409	Nil	3831	Nil	17507	11	22	Nil	1782
	31st.	336	26050	Nil	2171	Nil	409	52	3883	221	17720	Nil	22	63	1845

SYNOPSIS - 1952.

Animals Killed.	Animals Inspected.	Condemnations - Tuberculosis.			Condemnations other than Tuberculosis.		
		Entire Carcases	Part of carcass or organ	Percentage of Total Killed.	Entire Carcases.	Part of Carcase or organ.	Percentage of Total Killed.
Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers:	2171	3	153	7.41%	2	1403	64.71%
Cows:	409	3	81	20.57%	9	302	76.04%
Calves:	3083	1	1	.051%	16	250	7.05%
Sheep:	17720	-	-	-	50	8814	50.00%
Pigs:	1067	1	245	13.17%	3	1005	53.99%

CYSTERCERCOUS BOVIS: The following table gives the incidence of C. Bovis found in animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1952:-

	<u>Killed.</u>	<u>Affected.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
Bulls, Bullocks & Heifers:	2171	75	3.45%
Cows:	409	10	2.44%

